密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE closed with all the assurances of mutual respect, with all the asseverations of mutual esteem, with all the extensions of gratitude, with all the handshaking and farewells that were called for on the occasion. Diplomats may not be all the world desires but they know how to say goodbye gracefully and the accomplishment has its place in polite international intercourse. The dignified and restrained tumult and shouting will die and the slow but certain test of time will begin. It is too early to venture a guess at the nature of the settlement that has been arrived at during the past few weeks at Washington. We say the past few weeks for we hold it to be certain that nothing had been accomplished at the time when an astonished American people were told that the delegates were packing up without touching the real problems that had brought them together. It was probably the united and pointed objections of the American press that brought the delegates back to work from the study of time-tables. We venture the prediction that when the excitement has cooled down it will be found that Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States of America, has added a real claim or two to his bid for fame in these troubled times. It is due to Mr. Hughes that the Washington Conference did as much as it honestly could toward settling the problems of the Far East for the next decade or two. No one can say that the problems are settled, but it seems that without the determination of Mr. Hughes no serious attempt would have been made. At this point we are tempted to express our doubts and to call the attention of a smiling world to the greatest uncertainty in the Far East, the relations between Siberia and Japan, but we have no desire to withhold from the Conference and from Mr. Hughes the full measure of the acknowledgement that is due for the things that have been accomplished.

FOR China the real test of the Washington Conference will be the Shantung Settlement for if foreign aggression is continued in Shantung any assurances of high regard for the independence of the Chinese Republic and its territorial integrity will be properly regarded by the Chinese people as an empty phrase. For the foreigners in China, as well as for the Chinese, the Shantung treaty will be the test of the Washington Conference. The foreigners, like the Chinese, will adopt the good old principle that seeing is believing

and will keep a sceptical eye upon Tsingtao for some months to come. There are already rumors that the sale of property is being pushed during these days of Japanese occupation and it may be supposed that full advantage will be taken of the sentence in the Shantung treaty that guarantees the vested rights lawfully acquired by others than Chinese in Tsingtao during either German or Japanese occupancy. The foreign community in China will do a bit of watchful waiting before it pronounces judgement on the latest Shantung decision. In saying this we seem to be discounting the satisfaction that is expressed by the editor of the *North China Daily News* in a recent editorial under the heading "British and Chinese." This editorial is a sigh of relief that Great Britain is well out of the awkward position before the Chinese public in which her Alliance with Japan placed her when the Twenty-one Demands were first proposed. This position became even worse when the secret agreement with Japan over Shantung was revealed to the world. With this in mind it is easier to understand the satisfaction with which the agreement to really give Shantung back to China has been greeted by the British public in China. After the Twenty-one Demands and the Shantung settlement at Paris it was up to Great Britain to do something to answer the interrogations of the Chinese. This was done at Washington and we may trust Mr. Balfour to have done it handsomely. But the purpose of the Washington Conference was not the restoration of prestige to any one, it was rather the removal of the expectation of war which goes with persistent adoption of an aggressive attitude toward China on the part of any foreign power. If the Russo-Japanese War taught the world anything it ought to have taught that.

WITH Shantung out of the way the scene of the struggle in the Far East shifts back to the region between Dairen and Vladivostok. This part of the earth's surface seems destined to play the part in the history of Asia that Holland and Belgium have played in the history of Europe. Here the Chinese, the Russians and the Japanese meet. There must be a struggle for mastery and the most that we can hope for is to keep that struggle above the plane of war. It is probable that no conference could settle the problem of Manchuria. The problem of Manchuria will change from decade to decade for the problem of Manchuria is the problem of Eastern Asia. It would have been a victory for peace, however, if the present relations between the Japanese and the Siberians had been threshed out at Washington. As it is, we must hope that a united Russia will have a sufficient regard for peace to place her relations with Japan before a world conference when the time comes for her to insist upon a settlement. We may seem to be looking far ahead but there is the same thing to be said for a united China. If Manchuria can once be brought before an international gathering the world may well hope that we are on the way toward a peaceful settlement of international differences. Until this is done successfully on one occasion there is no reason for thinking that the danger of war in the Far East is a thing of the past. We desire to add our humble three cheers to the chorus of praise for the results of the Washington Conference, and to throw in a cheer or two for the determination of Mr. Hughes. We desire, at the same time, to cousel watchful waiting over the Shantung settlement and we venture to hope that, when the Russo-Japanese problem demands settlement, statesmen will be found in Japan and in Russia with faith enough in the rest of the world to take that problem before an international conference.

THE ROTARY CLUB OF SHANGHAI, at an open meeting held on Thursday, February 9, considered the subject of conditions of labor in the mills of China. This club throughout the world has a name for disinterested public service and the local organization desires to do its share for the common good in Shanghai. The club has selected for its attention one of the largest problems that faces the Shanghai community. The foreign population of Shanghai depends almost entirely upon business and industry. The Chinese population of greater Shanghai is a business and industrial population. Anything that will make Shanghai a better city from the business and the industrial point of view is a valuable contribution to international good will and an indication to other industrial centers in China that the problem is worth attacking. The speakers at the Rotary Club luncheon dealt with all angles of the problem. No single point was emphasized more than others unless it was child labor. It is time that Shanghai make some serious attempt to deal in a broad and intelligent way with the industrial laborers that crowd its streets. We hope that the Rotary Club will do its part and will bring the public to see the importance of the problem that the club has begun to consider. The Rotary Club has made a good start and we wish them success in whatever attempts they may be able to make to give concrete and practical form to the public opinion of the Shanghai community. Professor Cannan of the University of London has expressed the ideal that communities ought to have before them. "Nations like parents," says Professor Cannan, "should desire their children to do the finest and best paid work in the world." China is a long way from this but the Rotary Club is helping her to move in the right direction.

Immediate Revision of Chinese Tariff

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

A NEW tariff revision commission is being organized to meet immediately in Shanghai, to revise the Chinese tariff on the basis of a 5 percent "effective" levy in accordance with the decision made at the Washington Conference. The Chinese government has appointed Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, associate director of the Customs Administration, to be chairman of the commission with Shih Pi as vice-chairman. The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and other interested Ministries are now being busily engaged in the selection of suitable representatives to participate in the forthcoming tariff revision.

In less than a month's time, the commission, the Peking government hopes, will be able to meet. The concerned foreign Powers have appointed or are appointing delegates for attendance. Among the British representatives are: H. H. Fox, Commercial Counsellor of the British Legation at Shanghai; and Mr. George, personal secretary to the British Minister. One report has it that the Japanese Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Shanghai will represent Japan and that other countries may also have their consular officials in China to sit at the commission. There is little or no time for the Powers to send special tariff experts out for the occasion unless such experts are now on their way to this country.

It took more than one year and a half to have the Chinese tariff revised last time in 1918 and

enforced. At first it was agreed between the Chinese Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Body at Peking that delegates should be sent to confer at Shanghai and the date for the commencement of the tariff revision commission was fixed for December 1, 1917, but at the request of Japan and two other countries the date was postponed to January 1918. This time it is expected that the revision will be completed within four months and become effective two months afterward, as the agreement made at Washington provides that the tariff revision shall be carried out forthwith at Shanghai on the general lines of the last revision and proceed as rapidly as possible with a view to completion within four months from the conclusion of the present conference, and tariff revision will become effective two months after publication, without awaiting ratification.

The new tariff rate, if the decision of the Washington Conference is truly carried out, will increase the income of the Chinese government by $46,000,000, according to the calculation of Senator Underwood, American delegate, given in a speech presenting the report of the sub-committee on Chinese customs duties. The additional revenue from that source, Mr. Underwood estimated, would be as follows:—

(1)	Increase to 5 percent effective.....	$17,000,000
(2)	Surtax of 2½ percent.....	$27,000,000
(3)	Surtax not exceeding 5 percent on luxuries	$ 2,167,000
	Total additional revenue	$46,108,000

Undoubtedly on annual increase of $46,000,000 in custom revenue will be of great financial assistance to the government if the advice of the Washington Conference on the advisability of disbanding useless troops, as given in the resolution of the sub-committee to be annexed to Senator Underwood's report, is heeded by China. The resolution, sound in every respect and voicing the popular wish of this country, reads thus:

"The members of the sub-committee in studying the question of increasing the custom tariff rates to meet the urgent needs of the Chinese government have been deeply impressed with the severe strain on China's public revenue through the maintenance of excessive military forces in various parts of the country. Most of these forces are controlled by the military chiefs of the provinces and their continued maintenance appears to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political conditions. It is felt that large and prompt reduction of these forces will not only advance the cause of Chinese political unity and economic development but hasten her financial rehabilitation. Therefore without any intention to interfere in the internal problems of China but animated by the sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government alike in her own interest and in the general interest of trade, and inspired by the spirit of this Conference whose aims are to reduce through the limitation of armament the enormous disbursement which manifestly constitutes the greater part of the encumberance upon enterprise and national prosperity, the sub-committee ventures to suggest for the consideration of the committee the advisability of laying before the Conference for its adoption a resolution expressing the earnest hope of the Conference and embodying a friendly recommendation to China that immediate and effective steps should be taken by the Chinese Government to reduce the aforesaid military forces and expenditure."

The task to raise the Chinese tariff schedule to the effective 5 percent this time will be comparatively simple, and any lengthy discussion is not expected. At the last revision the reclassification of goods took entirely too much time. After a protracted debate, it was decided, it may still be recalled, to divide commodities into thirty categories, namely, piece goods, nine; metals, two; and sundries, nineteen. A sub-committee was subsequently appointed to deal with the reclassification and valuation of each category. This question should not be brought up for consideration at the forthcoming meeting according to information available at Peking.

The conference to be held soon will then take up only the matters of the basis of valuation, the valuation of goods and the singling out of those articles which should be considered as falling under the heading of luxuries. The last item, from which about two million dollars more annually is expected, cannot be very important and "certain articles which in the opinion of the Conference can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade" are evidently not numerous, and presumably do not include cigars and cigarettes. What those "certain articles" are or should be might have already been decided by the sub committee, and at any rate they will not offer any serious obstacle to the smooth proceeding of the present tariff revision commission.

The questions which are highly important are the basis of valuation and the valuation of goods. It may be remembered that the basis of valuation at the last revision became a subject for diplomatic negotiation and caused much ill-feeling between the Chinese and the Japanese people. The first proposal of Japan was to take the average values of goods in 1911, 1912 and 1913 as the basis. China proposed the values of the three years, 1914, 1915 and 1916 as the basis, reminding Japan of the precedent of the 1901 revision. Finally it was agreed to revise the tariff on the basis of an effective 5 percent of the average values of commodities during the years 1912-1916.

In the present case China will probably ask that the average values of merchandise during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 should be taken as the standard for calculation now that the war, which caused an abnormal rise in the price of goods, has long been over and that the values of commodities have become steady. Any other basis would be unfair and cannot give to China an effective 5 percent customs duty. Should China make the request, it will be difficult to decline and still more difficult to offer any other basis if the Powers intend to make the Chinese tariff really an effective 5 percent duty. At the present time, China is getting about 3 percent or 3½ percent duty on account of the soaring of the prices of goods and the use of the average value of goods between 1912 and 1916 as the basis for calculation. In the event of failure to agree on this subject, it may not be a bad idea to add another 2 percent to the existing tariff and then leave this question alone for the moment.

As for the valuation of goods, it will not be difficult of settlement once the foregoing question is disposed of. Since the last revision, the Ministry of Finance has been maintaining a modern and efficient organization at Shanghai to collect data on the current prices of commodities obtainable at Shanghai daily and monthly. Whatever information it may have gathered will be placed at the disposal of the commission for reference and guidance. Last time the delegates of the Powers insisted upon taking the average values of goods saleable and procurable at Shanghai, and not at any other port, as the basis After a lengthy discussion, the Chinese government yielded to their view point. This time, they will

likely adhere to their previous opinion. The Shanghai organization should therefore prove of considerable value both to the Chinese and the foreign delegates.

Although not fully satisfied with anything short of tariff autonomy, the Chinese government considers the results of the Washington Conference concerning China's tariff matter as reflecting credit upon the Chinese delegates. In a circular telegram to the provinces issued towards the end of January the Cabinet complimented itself for the meagre amount of success. Following a brief review of the substantial achievements, it urged the people to give advices to the government with regard to the forthcoming tariff revision. For fear that the people might have any misunderstanding, the telegram explained that the raising of the tariff to an effective 5 percent and the imposing of a 2½ surtax pending the abolition of likin concerned imports only and that the duty on exports remained the same.

The circular telegram further stated that in addition to the tariff revision commission to sit at Shanghai immediately to revise the tariff on the basis of an effective 5 percent, a special confererence of the signatory Powers will be held at a place to be designated by China after the ratification of the Tariff Treaty to revise the existing treaties, permit the imposition of a surtax, abolish the likin tax, and raise the Chinese customs duty to 12½ percent effective. After that there will be periodical revisions every four years. From this, it is evident, the telegram stated, that a definite time has been set for the abolition of likin and the raising of the Chinese customs duty to an effective 12½ percent which has long been the aim of this country.

The Tariff Treaty was approved at the sixth plenary session of the Washington Conference held on the morning of February 4 on the roll-call of the nine Powers without debate. It closely followed the provisions in the tariff resolutions previously adopted. Before the publication of this article it is possible that the full text of the treaty may have been wired out to the Far East. For the moment it is deemed advisable to give below the tariff resolutions cabled to China by the *United States Radio* Service for reference and for further study:

"At the seventeenth meeting of the Committee on the Pacific and Far Eastern Questions on January 5th, Senator Underwood, speaking for the sub-committee on Chinese Custom duties, recommended resolutions which were adopted by the Committee as follows:

'The Powers attending this Conference representing China and the Powers which accept this agreement, to prepare the way for the speedy abolition of likin and the fulfilment of the other conditions laid down in Article VIII of the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty of September 5th, 1902, and the corresponding article of the United States and Japanese treaties, with a view to levying the surtaxes provided in those articles agree that the present tariff on imports shall be forthwith raised to a basis of 5 percent effective, that this revision shall be carried out forthwith by a revision committee at Shanghai on the general lines of the last revision and shall proceed as far as possible with a view to completion within four months from the conclusion of the present Conference, that the revised tariff shall become effective two months after publication without awaiting ratification.

"That the interprovisions to be applied until the articles referred to in paragraph (1) come into operation . . . . , the surtax shall be at a uniform rate of 2½ percent ad valorem except in the case of certain articles of luxury which in the opinion of the Conference can bear a greater increase without unduly impeding trade and upon which the total surtax shall not exceed 5 percent.

'That there shall be a fair revision of the tariff to take effect at the expiration of four years following the completion of the immediate provision herein authorized in order to insure that the rates shall correspond to the ad valorem rates subfixed.

'That following the revision there shall be periodic revision of the tariff every seven years with the same purpose.

'That in order to prevent delay, such periodical revisions shall be effected in accordance with rules to be settled by the special conference provided for in paragraph IV.

'That in all matters relating to customs duties there shall be effective equality of treatment and of all opportunity for all nations, parties to this agreement.

'That the principle of uniformity in the rates of customs duties levied on all the frontiers, land and maritime, of China, be recognized, and that it be referred to the special conference mentioned in paragraph (1) to make arrangement to give practical effect with power to authorize any adjustment which may appear in cases in which the custom privilege to be abolished was granted in return for some local economic favor. In the meantime any increase in the rates of customs duties or surtax imposed in pursuance of the present agreements shall be levied at a uniform rate ad valorem on all frontiers, land, and maritime.

'That the charge for transit passage shall be at the rate of 2½ percent ad valorem, except that arrangements in paragraph (1) shall be in force.

'That the treaty powers not here represented shall be invited to accept the present agreement.

'That this agreement shall override all provisions of treaties between China and the Powers which accept it and which are inconsistent with these terms."

The delegate for China submitted the following communication which it was unanimously agreed should form a part of the foregoing resolution as appendix thereto: "Declaration of intention not to disturb the present administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The Chinese delegation has the honor to inform the committee on the Far Eastern questions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments that the Chinese government have no intention to effect any change which may disturb the present administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs."

Peking, February 9, 1922.

And After the Tuchuns, the People

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE present catchword in regard to the Chinese political situation, which the tourist rapidly picks up from the old China hand, is "hopeless." Just what those who indulge, with the accompanying air of sophistication, in this vague and sweeping term, mean thereby, is rarely defined.

Recently I pinned down one of the prodigal users of the word. In our discussion it was agreed that there is no reason to believe that any one of the factions at present struggling over the Peking bone (which was recently dry and about to be discarded but to which the customs increase granted in Washington has imparted a new desirability) even should it be able to shake itself free of obstruction from its rivals, possesses the combined character and ability necessary to raise the plane of Chinese politics. We agreed that the new spirit which has appeared at Canton is too remote, too localized, and too limited by ignorance or indifference to affect the nation at large within a comprehensible time. The experiment at Canton means little more to the people of the Northern provinces than if it were conducted in the Chinese colony in Singapore. It is entirely beyond their vision; interesting to hear about but with no application to their local problems. We agreed that not only are the Chinese people today apparently incapable of producing a great leader but that they do not want and will not brook any overmastering leadership. And having thus found ourselves in pleasant accord and there being apparently nothing further for us to contribute at the time toward the settlement of the fate of China, my friend thought to close the conversation in the conventional manner in which such discussions are closed everyday over every club bar, bridge party or afternoon tea in every foreign community in China: "I suppose China is hopeless!"

"Now, go further," I requested. "Just what do you mean by hopeless? Do you mean that China appears destined to perish, and if so in what sense—racially, nationally or geographically?—and by what agencies?—and how soon? Do you mean that she is going to break up of herself into petty states or going to be broken up into dependencies of the European powers? Or do you merely mean that all you can see for the future is a repetition *ad infinitum* of the recent past and present—a disgusting prospect to the fretful white man who wishes not only to reform the oldest Oriental civilization but conform it to his own type; although hardly disturbing the equinamity of 399 out of the 400 millions of Chinese over whom he is concerned?"

My friend was pained that I should leave comfortable platitudes. "I mean," he labored, "without hope—that is, I mean the Chinese are surely tearing their civilization to pieces and constructing nothing in its place."

"And we?" I asked.

The discussion closed.

The European or American of more than provincial vision, who stops to think what "China" means, is hard put to evolve a theory for the extinction thereof, no matter how certain it seems to him that China is heading straight for destruction. As long as three or four hundred million people, possessing the strongest race-consciousness, most unconquerable race-pride, and best-founded conviction of race-persistence on earth, continue to buy and sell, build and plant, marry and be given in marriage, there is little danger of their extinction, suppression or self-destruction. Neither our preaching nor wagging of the head is going to greatly excite them. They were here some considerable time before we were, and indications exist that, unless the course of world history is catastrophically changed, they will be here some considerable time after we have departed, like Egypt and Rome, leaving only the ruins of a Peace Palace and Liberty Statue to mark the site of our footprints on the sands of time.

But suppose that internal disruption continues until it does consequentially interfere with the buying and selling, building and planting, marrying and giving in marriage which feed and perpetuate the race? And suppose that the maladministration and extortion of the Tuchunal Verres continue until the economic foundations of society in the Chinese provinces are destroyed, as were those of the Roman Empire?

It helps us in getting our bearings to have pointed out to us, as Bertrand Russell, among his mass of questionable information and one-sided judgements of lesser value, is doing, that the normal course of buying and selling, building and planting, marrying and giving in marriage has been infinitesimally less affected during the last decade in China than in Europe, the white man's territory of corresponding size and population, or even than in America. For statistics, it is only necessary to refer to the revenues of the ChineseMaritime Customs, which have steadily increased year by year even in the face of the world-wide business depression, and the increasing number of new industrial enterprises actually (as against on paper) established by native and foreign capital in China during the past three years.

So that disruption consisting of the repeated overturns of the comedy government at Peking, the petty wars of rival Tuchuns in the provinces, the absence of central authority, the excessive imposition of authorized taxes forcible, collection of illegal taxes, banditry and looting, and even the outbreaks of unpaid soldiery affecting security of foreign property and life, has to date failed to assume such proportions as to strangle Chinese commercial life, or even prevent it from making development. That the development has been tremendously retarded no one questions. This retardation frets the foreign trader, financier and promoter and is both the perpetuater and excuser of the intermittent demand for foreign intervention—a policy of former imperialistic days which would soon fall into abeyance if the world were able to get the products it needs from China without hindrance.

This policy has been carried out only to a degree because of the physical difficulties put in the way of its enforcement by the passive resistance of the Chinese people and the mutual jealousy of the powers. The nations have at last got together and frankly confessed to one another that the policy is unworkable, and the result is the four Root principles of the Washington Conference. Therefore, there seems no direction from which artificial or rapid reformation in Chinese governmentation can come. The Chinese will have to work out their own salvation—it will not be worked out for them by leaders—slowly, in the mass, as leaven works through a dough lump. And the foreign nations will

have to curb their impatience and take things, for some time to come, very much as they now are. There is no other way for it.

But there need be no fear that political conditions will grow greatly worse or more deadening to trade and industry. For the Chinese know how to use the same weapon against the too obstreperous Mandarin which they have used so effectively against the too aggressive foreigner. When the strife of chieftains and maladministration of officials, who otherwise are suffered as an unnecessary but unshakeable evil, becomes greater than these people are able to bear they have a very slow but inevitable way of dealing therewith. The virtue of Chinese society and psychology is that they fit their people to exist and increase without government, as we understand government. Their vice is their failure to provide the instinct of self-forgetful, cohesive aggression. They have provided, instead, another weapon, passive resistance, whose defensive power is great enough to insure their preservation.

They instinctively knew that if they resisted long enough they would get Shantung back. They knew that if they resisted long enough they would overthrow Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical scheme. By patient resistance, so patient that it is maddening to the Occidental, or even the Japanese or Indian, they frustrated Chang Hsun, retired Tuan Chi-jui and encompassed the downfall of Chang Ching-yao, Wang Chan-yuan, Chang Kwang-chen and other blood-sucking provincial tyrants. For their passive resistance gives suckle to the inevitable rival who ousts the tyrant from his throne.

When the successful rival waxes headstrong, he in turn is ousted by the same process. As education and the vernacular press enable public opinion to form in an increasingly more intelligent and more rapid manner, the tenure of the tyrant tends to become increasingly short. And he finds it more and more of a necessity, in the interests of the retention of his power, to bend to and conciliate that public opinion.

Hence we today have the spectacle of Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu, Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming alike pretending to follow the dictates of the public will and excusing or pushing their policies on the pretext of the popular mandate. In many cases their claim is not only unproved but ridiculous. But that they consider it politic is in itself significant. Chieftains of an earlier day would have scorned to admit that they had any regard for—not to say fear of—the popular will, and it was only two years ago that the fallen arch-intriguer of the Aufu clique openly boasted his contempt therefor in a phrase which might be rather freely interpreted as "To Hell with the People!" But the people, rather than his rivals, pursued him into the Japanese Legation, and brought about his ignominy.

It August, 1920, when the Anfu forces were being put to rout before Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, and men were asking "will the new regime be any better than the one passing out," the writer, in an article in the *Weekly Review* entitled "Politics by Military Bluff, and the People" suggested that any discussion of comparative virtues of politico-military factions was inane; that the significant fact was that the Anfu downfall came about because the Anfus procured for themselves the general hatred of the populace, and that succeeding factions, as they offended public opinion, would come to their end from a similar cause, and with increasing promptitude, until the men sitting in the seats of government out of sheer self-preservation and as a concomitant of any worth-while tenure of office, would endeavor to seek out the popular will as their guidance. Already they are pretending to do this. Growing out of the sham we shall have the reality.

If Chang Tso-lin falls before Wu Pei-fu, Wu will have to live up to his pretensions to a considerable degree or fall before the people; if Wu Pei-fu falls before Chang Tso-lin, Chang, in spite of his armies and his banks, will fall before the people, and far more promptly than did Yuan Shih-kai. Nevertheless political development through such elimination of the unfit among rulers (who are not *leaders*) is a slow process, and the best way to hasten it is through the education offered by schools and press.

But we may be certain that through the misrule of the Tuchuns, gradually, not necessarily in the forms and conventions in which representative government has moulded itself in the West, will come the rule of the people.

Helping China's Poor

BY Y. S. YU

HSIUNG HSI-LING, former Prime Minister, a financial expert and a warm-hearted philanthropist, in a recent letter to Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, proposed a novel plan to secure funds for the relief of the poor and the destitute, whose number is daily growing on account of the deplorable economic conditions. The completion of the arrangement for the issue of the treasury bonds to the amount of $96,000,000, first with the surplus salt revenue and later with the custom proceeds, accruing from the forthcoming tariff revision as security solely to return the loans to the Chinese banks, has suggested to Mr. Hsiung a new way of raising money for philanthropic purposes. He asked in his letter that the government should deduct 20 percent from the repayment of the loans by means of the treasury bonds and that in lieu thereof the government should pay to the banks dollar for dollar for what has been borrowed plus a reasonable amount of interest calculated say at the rate of 8 percent, and that an institution for the relief of poor people should be established with the proceeds so realized. The charge by the banks of interest for the use of their money at usurious rates has prompted Mr. Hsiung to look for philanthropic funds in that direction. Most of the smaller banks in China as a rule make a profit of between 30 and 50 percent in making loans to the government and it is an exception to charge a 10 percent interest. The highest rate allowable by law in China is the 20 percent and is called the pawn shop rate, which few decent persons would care to charge for the money lent a few years ago, and which was then considered as immoral and unrighteous. But the rate charged by some of the Chinese banks in North China often exceeds this, and in addition they get a high commission and offer other pretexts further to hold up the government.

If Mr. Hsiung's plan could be carried out, nearly $20,000,000 would be available for the good of the public, the banks would in the future be more reasonable in their dealings with the government, the market would not be so hard up for ready cash and funds could be found more easily to finance industrial and commercial enterprises. Unfortunately, with the present government in power, the scheme will likely meet with failure, and in some circles is viewed as an impracticable attempt and placed under the category of utopian ideas. That the plan is fair and just few will differ. First of all,

it is a robbery to make a 50 percent profit in government transactions. If the government, in the opinion of the bankers, is corrupt, they should refrain from lending to it. Secondly, it is unpatriotic to do so, inasmuch as it is the people who will have to bear the heavy burden thus created. Thirdly, the men behind the bank counters, who make these illegal transactions, after all, do not get much out of them, as they are hired hands and it is the high officials and the powerful militarists who are shareholders of the banks and who are the real benefactors. Where did these officials and officers get their money for investment in the banks? The answer is known to everybody. They have been taking public funds, either secretly or openly, in a most lavish manner. First of all, they pocketed all the local funds, and then they contracted foreign loans and took a big lump out of their proceeds. With the ill-gotten wealth, they started banks, and their banks lend the government's money to the goverment. From such loans they g t some commission for themselves while their banks obtain a 50 percent profit. By this means they secure whatever revenue that may be available and the government will al vays remain poor. It is no exaggeration to say that after the deduction of a 50 percent profit for the banks and of the commission for high officials and some misappropriation of funds, only something like 30 percent of the loan proceeds reach the government in many cases. What proposal can be fairer than Mr. Hsiung's to take away 20 percent from the 50 percent profit of the banks and the 70 percent profit of their shareholders in order to relieve those who have been rendered poor by their avariciousness?

Mr. Hsiung's letter as a human document can scarcely be surpassed, and we give below a translation of it:

"Dear Mr. Chang,

"I have learned through the public press that the Govern ment is making plans to float a new loan of $90,000,000 $40,000,000 of which, it is said, are to refund the debts of the Government to the Chinese banks. It is also reported that the Chinese bankers have petitioned your Ministry in connection with this matter that in the event the Government discharge its debts with the new loan, they can only accept it at the actual market value.

"In view of the financial stringency of the Chinese banks a state of affairs created by the failure of the Government to discharge its obligations with the banks—any scheme devised by the Government to relieve the situation should commend the support of all reasonable persons. It should not be forgotten, nevertheless, that when those loans were contracted the people were kept in ignorance as to their actual purpose and this reticence has caused no small amount of suspicion in their minds. The Government now proposes to liquidate these debts by a public issue of a new loan of $90,000,000 and by so doing it cleverly dumps on the shoulders of the people all the responsibilities of this commitment. Such tactics, I fear, will cause serious popular opposition, unless a full investigation of its loans be made.

"The people are in possession of information that when your precedecessors contracted any loan with the bankers they adopted some very extraordinary practices. In some instances the silver amount was converted into francs or pounds sterling at certain rates of exchange and calculation was on the basis of the latter. In others the "return commission" and the interest to be charged which is usually very heavy were included in the principal of the loan. While in some cases when the Government failed to refund to the creditors the matured loans and interest charges, an extension was arranged whereby the deferred interest was added on to the principal and "return commission" was again charged. In every one of these loan transactions, therefore, what the Government actually realized was about 50 to 60 percent of the amount! To any one who possesses a spark of conscience the extortions of these sharks in most revolting. Legally, the usurious rate charged by them is least permissible. In the end the severest sufferers are the common people and it affects their welfare personally. Such thoughts and such considerations have never occurred to the man who has amassed a large fortune which he employs to make such loan transactions possible. He feels secured because his profits are insured. But let us take a survey of the social condition of this Metropolis. Everywhere you go you see people in dire poverty; beggars infest the streets. Not a day passes but there are cases of child-selling, deaths by starvation or suicide. Poverty seems so wide spread that relief is utterly hopeless. The day may come when driven to desperation they will resort to force in order to impress upon their more fortunate fellow beings their wretched condition. When such a state arrives can the bankers enjoy in their surfeit? Can they escape the legal consequences and the condemnation of the public opinion if it is demanded by the people that a thorough investigation be instituted on numerous loan transactions and the actual amount paid over to and received by the Government. It is said that the proposed loan is to be secured on the salt surplus fund. This will first of all require the concurrence of the foreign associate chief inspector who will inquire into the proposition and then all the shady things may be exposed and the good name and the confidence of the banks will be ruined. In a word a scheme based on falsehood and sharp practices is incompatible with the principle of raising money by public loan.

"Under such cirumstances it is pertinent to tender you this advice: it is your duty to ascertain the actual amount of the money obtained by the Government through those banks and only a dollar should be returned where only a dollar was received. It is only by such a procedure that the people will consider that the loans are settled on equitable basis. In the event that the Government is forced to refund the whole amount with $40.000.000, then a deduction of 20 percent should be made and this fund should be employed for the relief of the indigent people. And by so doing their feeling may be softend towards the Government.

"I have called your attention to the above matter because it is clearly a duty that you owe to the nation and the people. I beg to commend it to your attention.

Yours truly,
Hsiung Hsi-ling.

P. S. The object of this letter is to relieve the poor people. The first act on your part as the Minister of Finance should be something to inspire the confidence of the public. I suggest that you propose to the Government to establish Institutions for the relief of the poor people. In 1920 I petitioned the Government to raise money for the relief of the poor by levying a house tax. I now suggest that this tax together with the 20 percent above mentioned be made as sinking fund for the establishment of work houses for the relief of those hundreds and thousands of poor people. This measure will save thousands of people and the work alone is highly benevolent. It will also regain to a certain extent the fair name of the Government and that of your own is likewise at stake. Will you not go ahead courageously?"

Economic and Financial Conditions During January 1922

COMPILED BY
THE CHINESE AMERICAN BANK OF COMMERCE
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Trade:

The fact that the Chinese New Year fell this time together with the closing days of January will readily have to be accepted as apology for the absence of trade activity. The advent of the Chinese New Year is synonymous with a final settlement of the past year's engagements, and as such liable to produce many surprises of an often unpleasant nature. Taking into consideration that the year 1921 was highly unremunerative for many traders and positively disastrous for others, it is a point of gratification to be able to state that China has emerged fairly well from the "final reckoning" which the advent of the New Year demands.

We have had occasion to point out that economically China has suffered to a small extent only, when compared with what most of the foreign countries

have had to endure in 1921. Quite recently a large concern in Chicago declared a net loss exceeding 30 millions of dollars for 1921, and a similar loss is reported (£8,200,000) on behalf of a large English industrial concern.

Nothing so sensational has happened in China, in spite of prophecies in connection with establishment of about 140 stock and produce exchanges at Shanghai alone. Many of these are dying a natural death, others have come to the conclusion that it is wiser to save what there is to be saved and to liquidate the remaining assets, while some of those exchanges have been doing very well indeed. In any case there were no sensational failures amongst stock exchanges nor amongst the business world at the occasion of the Chinese New Year settlement.

During January a fair business was done at Shanghai in paper. Regarding exports we notice that good quantities of cowhides have been booked.

America's trade with China as follows:

	December 1921	*Last quarter 1921*
Exports to China:	G.$7,300,000.00	G.$23,600,000.00
Imports from „	G.$7,400,000.00	G.$21,500,000.00

Japan's foreign trade was as follows:

	January 1922		*December 1921*
Exports:	Yen 87,160,000	against	Yen 145,514,000
Imports:	„ 176,262,000	„	„ 160,155,000

out of which the trade with China was

	January 1922		*December 1921*
Exports:	Yen 17,273,000	against	Yen 21,671,000
Imports:	„ 11,293,000	„	„ 14,820,000

The foreign trade of France for the entire year of 1921 was as follows:

Exports: Frs. 21,553,000,000 compared with 1920 Frs. 26,894,000,000
Imports: „ 23 548,000,000 „ „ „ „ 49,904,000,000

Silver And Exchange:

During January silver in London has remained remarkable steady at a 35 pence level with ¼ lower for forward. At New York the price of silver advanced 2 cents during the month, opening at 64⅛ and closing at 66⅛.

As the month closed India became a good buyer for ready shipment, because there was ground for the belief that the former import duty (which had been abandoned during the past 2 years) of 4 annas per ounce would soon be re-imposed. China was more inclined to sell, especially in view of the fact that the Canton Mint was not in the market.

We have repeatedly dwelt on the enormous influence which this particular mint is having on the silver market, and our contention will be readily understood if we mention that in course of the past year the mint at Canton has used at least 60 millions ounces of silver for the production of twenty cent pieces exclusively. This is about one-third of the world's annual silver output.

The price of those twenty cent pieces is quoted by their relation to the Hongkong dollar. During recent months the rate has fluctuated between 115 and 118. As soon as the price reaches 120, the Canton Mint is supposed to cease coining. Although the whole country has been saturated with Canton currency, the limit has not yet been reached. This can only be ascribed to the fact that the authorities in charge have managed to withdraw the old Dragon twenty cent pieces, replacing them with the new, inferior product.

Animated by the success,—or rather by the profit,—achieved by the Canton Mint, the authorities in charge of the Provincial Mint at Hangchow (Chekiang) have decided to transfer activities from the "Big Dollar" to the small coin dollar, and to prohibit the entry of the Canton currency into Chekiang province.

Regarding movements of bar silver in January 1922 we can record the following figures:

Shipments to Shanghai:

From London £ 205,000 in value.
From San Francisco G. $1,600,800 „
„ „ „ „ 1,054,000 „ to Hongkong.

Arrivals of bar silver in Shanghai:

From London.....2,409 bars
„ America.....3,607 „
Total....6,016 bars

Shipment of bar silver from Shanghai:

To the Mint at Canton....1,449 bars

Rates of Exchange:

Fluctuations in official quotations during January are indicated by the following figures:

	Highest	*Lowest*
Pounds	3/7	3/5
Gold $	74	71½
Francs	9.30	8.80
Yen	63½	66¾

Average rates of Exchange during January:

Gold $	73.62
Pounds	3/5⅞
Francs	9.05
Yen	64.92
Rupees	263.94
Marks	135

Cross Rates:

The improvement of the Sterling continued during January to the extent of 2 percent. Francs were undecided round 52, while Marks decreased slightly in value.

	Highest during January,	*Lowest*
G. $—£	427⅛	419
Frs.—£	52.65	50.86
Mks.—£	892	710
Taels—$	73	72.40

The Cotton Industry in China:

There has been a heavy drop of cotton prices a New York, quotations being.

15.90 on 30th Jan. against 18.50 on 30th Dec. (May delivery)
16.45 on 30th Jan. against 19.45 on 30th Dec. (spot delivery)

Indian cotton (fully good Bengal) was quoted at 311 rupees at the end of January, which compared favorably with China cotton prices. (About Tls. 29.—a picul of Indian against Tls. 33.—for the Tungchow variety.) In consequence thereof China mills bought large quantities of Indian cotton, a fact which is likely to weaken exchange rates here.

Japan's production of cotton yarn during January was 168,100 bales and her export during the same period 17,130 bales.

The stock of raw cotton at the end of January was estimated at:

1,000,000 bales at Bombay,
1,100,000 „ „ Liverpool,
1,200,000 „ „ American ports,
1,700,000 „ „ „ interior towns.

In our report for the month of September 1921 we have given statistical figures relating to the cotton industry in China. In view of the great importance of the subject we deem it justified to append hereto further statistical material, showing China's position of the cotton industry at the end of

1921. The figures are taken from tables compiled by the Chinese Cotton Mills Association and will undoubtedly prove of interest.

These tables show that there are altogether 109 cotton spinning mills operating in China. The amount of spindles in operation and in course of installation is 2, 915,262 and of looms 13,631.

The following lists indicate all the desired particulars:

(1) Cotton mills located in China and owned by Chinese.

(2) Cotton mills located at Shanghai (arranged according to nationality).

(3) Cotton mills located in China and owned by Chinese (arranged according to Provinces in which the mills are situated).

(4) Cotton mills located in China owned by foreigners.

(5) Manufacturers of the cotton mills machinery employed in China.

COMPLETE LIST OF CHINESE COTTON MILLS AT THE END OF 1921

LIST NO. I COTTON MILLS LOCATED IN CHINA AND OWNED BY CHINESE

Name of Mill	Location	Capital	Reserve Funds	Spindles in Operation	Spindles not yet in Operation	Looms	Horsepower	Work men	Piculs of Cotton Consumed	Bales of Yarn Produced
Heng Foong Cotton Mill	Shanghai	Tls. 900,000	Tls. 10,000	40,000		354	Elec. 1,401 k.w.	2,330	67,394	18,714
Anglo-Chinese ,,	Shanghai	300,000	100,000	13,548			Steam 350	700	28,000	8,000
Shen Hsin No. 1 ,,	Shanghai	$ 2,400,000		39,752		1,100	Elec.	4,000	82,500	74,300
Shen Hsin No. 2 ,,	Shanghai	1,000,000		34,934			Elec.	1,850	41,000	37,000
Shen Hsin No. 3 ,,	Wusih				50,000	500				
Shen Hsin No. 4 ,,	Hankow				14,800					
Teh Dah ,,	Shanghai	Tls. 600,000		16,140			Elec. 470	834	30,000	11,400
Hong Yue ,,	Shanghai	1,800,000	160,000	27,648	10,752	240	Elec. 1,400	2,811	62,844	20,042
Poh Yei ,,	Shanghai	1,000,000	150,000	26,520			800	1,200	50,000	14,000
Poh Yei No. 2 ,,	Shanghai	1,000,000			24,000	500				
Hou Sun ,,	Shanghai	1,200,000	80,000	40,340	10,368	396	2,000	2,434	74,304	15,799
Pao Chen No. 1 ,,	Shanghai	1,600,000	250,000	41,472			Elec.	2,500	86,746	26,690
Pao Chen No. 2 ,,	Shanghai	2,400,000		61,440			Elec.	3,700		
Pao Chen No. 3 ,,	Tientsin				51,072					
Wei Tung ,,	Shanghai	$ 1,000,000		8,064	15,744	200	600	1,200		18,240
Dong Chong ,,	Shanghai	Tls. 335,000		11,592				760	26,495	7,680
San-Sing ,,	Shanghai	1,500,000		69,000		1,000	E. 1,270 S. 1,400	4,887	146,000	31,095
Tung Yih ,,	Shanghai	1,800,000		16,128	10,368		Elec. 1,400	1,070	36,000	10,000
Heng Dah ,,	Shanghai	$ 600,000		10,368			Elec. 400	618		
Hua Feng ,,	Woosung	Tls. 1,000,000		15,000	10,000		Elec. 1,000	1,000		
Dah Sung ,,	Nantung	2,500,000	437,500	65,380	10,000	700	Steam 2,200	5,000	160,700	45,000
Dah Sung 2nd. ,,	Tsungming	1,200,000		30,200	4,800	200	1,500	2,000	60,000	20,000
Dah Sung 3rd. ,,	Haimen	2,000,000		8,000	26,000	420	1,000			
Dah Sung 4th ,,	Nantung				50,000					
Dah Sung 5th ,,	Jukao				25,000					
Dah Sung 6th ,,	Tungtai				25,000					
Dah Sung 7th ,,	Yenchang				25,000					
Dah Sung 8th ,,	Nantung				23,000	490				
Pao Tung ,,	Soochow			22,568						
Yeh Chin ,,	Wusih	$ 200,000		13,832			500	1,200		
Cheng Sing ,,	Wusih	1,000,000		30,000			1,700	2,558	84,128	13,750
Kwang Ching ,,	Wusih			15,360					30,000	
Chen Kee ,,	Changshu	Tls. 150,000		12,740			Steam 380	1,095	25,000	7,500
Chi Tai ,,	Taitsang	500,000		16,700	6,000		750	1,170	22,660	6,450
Lee Young ,,	Kiangyin	720,000	100,000	15,000			Steam 500	1,200	20,500	5,850
Ting Sing ,,	Hangchow	$ 400,000	$ 200,000	18,864		375	E. 100 S. 500	1,830	38,500	10,000
Wah Foong ,,	Ningpo	900,000	19,000	23,200			Steam 300	25,000	86,400	24,000
Tung Wei Kung ,,	Siaoshan	450,000	24,000	10,920	3,640		Steam 320	738	24,000	6,000
Yu Chung ,,	Wuhu	800,000	10,000	10,000			Steam 490	1,000	43,200	10,800
Chu Hsing ,,	Wuchang	Tls. 780,000	Tls. 2,000,000	90,000		700	Steam	5,100	120,000	24,000
The Hangkow Dee Yee	Wuchang	$ 3,000,000	$ 120,000	33,440	50,152	500	5,000	3,500	44,419	12,659
Kwang Yi ,,	Anyang, Ho	1,500,000	120,000	28,000	10,000		800	1,800	50,000	15,000
Yu Foong ,,	Chenghsien	Tls. 2,000,000		30,000	20,000	200	Elec. 4,000	2,200	40,000	11,500
Chon Shing ,,	Wuchih, Ho	$ 2,500,000		3,000			Steam 280	230	2,450	1,320
Wah Sing ,,	Chihli	2,010,800	109,700	25,000			Elec. 800 k.w.	1,200	60,000	18,000
Wah Sing ,,	Shantung	1,200,000	20,000	15,000	5,000		Steam 600	1,500	45,000	13,000
Wah Sing ,,	Lawnhsien	800,000			12,000					
Wah Sing ,,	Weihwei	1,600,000			22,000					
Yu Yuan ,,	Tientsin	3,600,000	236,000	50,000		500	Elec. 1,600 k.w.		86,642	25,191
Heng Yuan ,,	Tientsin	4,000,000		25,200	15,000	300	E. 2,000 S. 790 k.w.	3,627	40,800	11,700
Pei Yang C. No. 1 ,,	Tientsin	2,000,000		25,000			Elec. 800 k.w.	1,520		
Yu Ta ,,	Tientsin	3,000,000		15,000	20,000		Elec. 1,500 k.w.			
Sing Chih ,,	Pao ti, Chi	150,000		1,080	12,400		800	110	4,500	
Loofoong ,,	Tsinan	1,200,000	12,000	16,000	10,000		Steam 900	1,634	39,000	11,400
Great China ,,	Woosung	Tls. 2,000,000		15,000	19,300		Elec. 1,000 k.w.			
Yung Yue ,,	Shanghai	400,000		2,400	9,600		Steam 280	280		
Dah Foong ,,	Shanghai	$ 1,000,000			20,000	200				
Chun Tah ,,	Shanghai	800,000		10,000	10,000					
Hong Chang ,,	Shanghai				25,808	850	1,000			
Wing On ,,	Shanghai	$ 5,000,000			30,000					
Chiu An ,,	Shanghai	800,000		5,440	5,000		Elec. 400			
Chin Foong ,,	Wusih				14,800	250				
Yu Kong ,,	Wusih	800,000		14,000			Steam 500			
Changchow ,,	Changchow	1,000,000		20,612			Elec. 1,300			
Dah Lung ,,	Changchow	620,000		10,000		260	600			
Dah Tung ,,	Tsungming	640,000			10,000		Steam 400	662		
Kiu Shing ,,	Kiukiang	Tls. 1,000,000			15,360	300	Elec. 750 k.w.			
Yu Wah ,,	Wuchang	1,200,000			30,000					
Tsen Huan ,,	Wuchang	1,000,000			20,736		750			
Hunan No. 1 ,,	Changsha			40,000						
Ching Wah ,,	Shansi	$ 1,500,000			25,000					
Mukden ,,	Mukden				20,000	200	Elec. 1,000 k.w.			
Shing Yeh ,,	Kwangtung					10,000				

List No. 2.

Cotton Mills Located at Shanghai

(According to Nationality)

Nationality	Number	Spindles	Looms
Chinese owned, working	19	499,346	3,090
,, ,, , under construction	4	185,940	1,750
British ,, , working	5	255,284	2,153
,, ,, , under construction	1	4,000	440
Japanese ,, , working	13	352,180	1,936
,, ,, , under construction	11	322,956	1,000
Total working	37	1,106,810	7,229
,, under construction	15	512,895	3,190
Grand Total	52	1,619,705	10,419

List No. 3

Cotton Mills Located in China Owned by Chinese

(According to Provinces)

Province	Number of Mills	Spindles	Looms	Workmen	Piculs of Cotton Consumed P. A.	Bales of Yarn Produced P. A
Kiangsu:						
Shanghai	23	685,286	4,840	29,735	734,179	276,761
Wusih	6	137,992	750	3,758	78,125	13,750
Nantung	5	183,820	1,100	5,000	160,700	45,000
Sundries	11	232,620	880	5,465	128,160	39,800
Chihli	8	251,752	800	6,457	191,942	54,891
Hupeh	5	239,128	1,200	8,600	164,419	36,659
Chekiang	3	56,624	375	5,158	148,900	40,000
Honan	4	113,000	200	4,000	90,000	26,500
Shantung	2	46,000		3,134	84,000	25,400
Anhwei	1	10,000		1,000	43,200	10,800
Hunan	1	40,000				
Shansi	1	25,000				
Kiangsi	1	15,360	300			
Kwangtung	1	10,000				
Mukden	1	20,000	200			
Total	73	2,066,582	10,645	72,307	1,823,625	568,561

List No. 4

Manufacturers of Cotton Mill Machinery Employed in China

British Make	Spindles	American Make	Spindles
Asa Less	287,916	Saco-Lowell	614,820
Howard & Buliough	216,148	Whitin	56,836
Dobson	212,792	Woonsocket	35,000
Brooks & Doxey	191,308	Moson	5,000
J. Hetherington	189,564	Manufacturers unknown	10,440
Platt	28,118	Nationality unknown	164,080
Lloyd	14,560	Total	2,066,582
Manufacturers unknown	40,000		

List No. 5

Cotton Mills Located in China Owned by Foreigners

Name of Mill	Location	Capital	Spindles	Looms
Ewo Cotton Mill	Shanghai		72,512	712
Ewo (formally Yangtsepoo ,,	Shanghai	Tls. 6,000,000	56,532	441
Ewo (,, Kung Yih ,,	Shanghai		25,376	500
Oriental Cotton Mill	Shanghai	1,500,000	54,768	X 440
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill	Shanghai	800,000	50,098	500
The above 5 are belonging to British merchants			250,284	2,593
Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 1	Shanghai		20,392	376
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	Shanghai	Y. 4,000,000	25,480	510
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	Shanghai		50,592	
Japan China S. & W. Co. 1	Shanghai		43,056	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2	Shanghai	Y. 10,000,000	10,000	500
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3	Shanghai		X 30,000	
Naigiai Wata Kaisha, No. 3	Shanghai		23,040	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	Shanghai		41,536	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	Shanghai		65,420	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6	Tsingtau		20,000	
,, ,, ,, ,, 7	Shanghai			600
,, ,, ,, ,, 8	Shanghai	Y. 10,000,000	20,416	
,, ,, ,, ,, 9	Shanghai		26,936	X1,000
,, ,, ,, ,, 10	Tsingtau		X 20,000	
,, ,, ,, ,, 11	Tsingtau		X 23,200	
,, ,, ,, ,, 12	Shanghai		X 20,800	
,, ,, ,, ,, 13	Shanghai		X 24,000	
,, ,, ,, ,, 14	Shanghai		X 24,000	
Poyoda Cotton S. & W Co. 1	Shanghai		X 30,720	
,, ,, ,, 2	Shanghai		15,312	
Dong Shing ,,	Shanghai		X 58,240	
Kung Ping ,,	Shanghai		X 40,704	
Dah Kong ,,	Shanghai		X 27,372	
Dai Nippon ,,	Tsingtau		X 25,344	
,, ,,	Tsingtau		X 25,000	
Tokwa First Mill	Shanghai		10,000	
,, Second Mill	Shanghai		X 15,360	
,, Third Mill	Shanghai		X 20,000	
Nisshin Spinning Co.	Tsingtau		X 30,000	
Fuji Gas ,,	Tsingtau		X 30,000	
Toyo ,,	Shanghai		X 50,000	
The above 31 mills are Japanese owned			868,680	2,986

Note: X—Those which are under constructions.

The Washington Conference

(Covering the period from Thursday, February 9, to Wednesday, February 15.)

Now that the Washington Conference has come to an end the news reports are largely concerned with statements of satisfaction upon the part of the various participants and with some few attempts at a clarification of confused issues. The readers of news are extremely fickle in their likes and dislikes and it is not improbable that within the next few weeks the Washington Conference will almost wholly disappear from the dispatches received in the Far East.

The most important dispatch from the standpoint of clarification is one sent from Washington by way of Tokyo released by the *Eastern* New Agency. This dispatch deals with the Japanese announcement with regard to the Twenty-one Demands and reads thus:

(1) Japan agrees to offer to the international financial body the preferential rights specially accorded Japanese capitalists regarding the loan for the construction of railway lines in both South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia as well as the loan upon the taxation to be levied in the said regions.

No items stipulated in this announcement, however, shall be interpreted as altering or rendering null and void the understanding specified in notes or memoranda exchanged between the Governments of the Powers having interests in the said international financial body or between the capitalists' groups of the Powers concerned that consist of the international body regarding the scope of joint enterprises of the body in question.

(2) Japan declares that she has no intention whatever to adhere to her preferential rights acquired as a result of the Sino-Japanese agreement for the appointment of Japanese advisors or instructors with regard to the administration, finance, military or police affairs in South Manchuria.

(3) Japan agrees to withdraw her reservation regarding the Group 5 in the Sino-Japanese Treaty of the year 1915, which was recorded on the minutes at the time of signature on the ground that the Group was to be referred to future negotiations.

It requires no further words that the items regarding Shantung contained in the notes exchanged and the treaty concluded between Japan and China have been definitely agreed upon.

It is hereby declared that the reason Japan has come to this conclusion is because she has all along taken into consideration China's sovereign rights and the principle of equal opportunities and has faithfully observed a fair and generous spirit.

The text of the fortifications agreement between Japan, Great Britain and the United States with regard to the Pacific, has the following text, according to a *Japan Advertiser* report, which has been given out by the Foreign Office at Tokyo; the agreement is to be read into either the main part of of the Naval Treaty or appended thereto, the United States asking for the former and Japan the latter:

"The United States of America, the British Empire and Japan agree that the *status quo* at the time of signing of the

present treaty with regard to fortifications and naval bases shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:

"1. The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and (b) the Hawaiian Islands.

"2. Hongkong and the insular possessions which the British Empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean east of the Meridian of 110 degrees east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories and (c) New Zealand.

"3. The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean; the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores and any insular territories and possessions in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.

"The maintenance of the *status quo* under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified, that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces and that no increase shall be made in the coast defense of the territories and possessions above specified. This restriction, however, does not preclude such repair and replacement of worn-out weapons and equipment as are customary in naval and military establishments in time of place."

Following out the naval limitation plan the Geddes committee of the British government has made the following recommendations that relate to the army and navy:

The appointment of a Minister of Defense to administer the navy, army and air forces.

A reduction of 35,000 in the personnel of the navy, and £21,000,000 in the navy estimate, exclusive of any saving due to the Washington Conference.

A reduction of 50,000 in the personnel of the army and £20,000,000 in education.

There is also recommended a number of changes with regard to naval repairs at Weihaiwei, the disposal of the *Alacrity*, now in Eastern waters, and the reduction of overseas garrisons.

While these matters do not directly bear on the Conference they may be said to be a reflection of its general tenor and attitude. Similar reductions are being advocated in Japan but are meeting with some opposition. The army reduction, however, is advocated on a basis of increased efficiency.

American opinion is summarized by a *Trans-Pacific China Press* dispatch in these words:

American views on the final results of the Disarmament Conference vary according to individual prejudices, but all critics agree that China emerges from the parleys considerably better off than seemed likely a month ago. The pressure of public sentiment in the United States undoubtedly was a powerful factor in forcing concessions for China.

When it appeared that the Conference did not intend to take up China's case there were outbursts of criticism on all sides, with everybody asking the question whether the Washington Conference was to be another Versailles, and if China was again to be sacrificed in the interests of harmony.

Today a different picture is presented. The renunciation of Group Five of the Twenty-one Demands by Japan, as well as wide concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia, are looked upon in Washington as having the greatest importance upon the preservation of world peace.

These things, in the official American view, go far toward placing China upon a far more stable basis than she occupied three months ago. Mr. Balfour struck a keynote when he said at the final session of the Conference that the Powers could go no further in working out China's problems, and that the future was essentially in the hands of the Chinese themselves.

Japan emerges from the Conference visibly strengthened in American opinion, as it is generally conceded that the spirit of reconciliation exhibited by the Japanese delegation contributed materially to the success of the Conference. All sides agree that Japan placed herself on record in such unequivocal fashion that she will find it impossible to disregard the obligations she has assumed without inviting international obloquy.

The eyes of Americans are now turned toward the Senate, where the treaties must be ratified before they become binding. It is regarded as certain that they will be confirmed, although not without a hard fight over certain clauses.

The general tone of optimism contained in this dispatch, however, is not borne out by other dispatches and by private advices. It is expected that the Senate debate on the various measures will have a decided effect upon American public opinion and that there is a possibility that not all the proposals to be submitted will be acceptable. The Senate consideration has started with the submission of the American-Japanese treaty regarding the Yap Island communications by President Harding.

The British view is given in the following *Reuter* dispatch dated London, February 8:

The advantages accruing to China from the Washington Conference were enumerated by Lord Curzon in the course of a speech in the House of Lords last night. He pointed out that at a time when nobody could contend that China presented a spectacle of strong government or of a united people, she had been admitted to the conference table on a par with the great world Powers. In addition to the retrocession of Kiaochow, Shantung and Weihaiwei, he believed that France intended to restore Kwangchowwan. China would perhaps not have got these and other advantages in half a century if the promises of old diplomacy had been pursued. It only remained to her now that this great opportunity had been afforded her to embrace the chance given to show that she was worthy of a destiny comparable with the great natural strength of her resources and the place numerically filled by her population in the Eastern world.

Lord Curzon termed the Naval Treaty concluded at Washington a great achievement and paid a tribute to President Harding and Mr. Hughes. He referred to the final disappearance of all fear of aggression in the Pacific and emphasised the importance of the Pacific Treaty, pointing out that the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance set up a formidable barrier to friendship between America and Japan, just as it was indirectly a barrier to complete harmony between Britain and America. The barrier was now removed by the good sense and public spirit of all the parties concerned, and he complimented the Japanese delegation, who appeared to have conducted their case at Washington in unfailing good temper and with a good deal of sagacity and the sincere desire to arrive, by concilaition, at good results. The result was an agreement which ought to render war in the Pacific absolutely impossible in the future and make that great area of the world's surface pacific in reality as well as in name.

The Japanese view as outlined by a statement of Prime Minister Viscount Takahashi made to the *Kokusai* agency reads:

"The Washington Conference will have the most important bearings on the realization of lasting peace in the Orient. Its achievements are practical and will be historic. The success achieved is especially appreciated by Japan who thus far, has been the victim of international suspicion and distrust, inspite of her repeated disavowals of any aggressive designs in her national policies. The Conference afforded her an unique opportunity for a declaration before the entire world of Japan's exact position in international and especially Far Eastern situations. Japan is under an obligation for the opportunity of thus emphasizing the fact, that her policies were based on peace and legitimate national growth. The clouds hitherto hanging over the relations between Japan and America have now been dispersed.

"The Shantung issue has been settled through the good offices of the American and British delegates. The world now understands Japan's attitude of conciliation in regard to China and improvement may now be expected in the relations between the two countries. As a believer in the blessings derivable by mankind from the practical operation of the principle of economic inter-dependence of nations, I warmly welcome the happy results of the negotiations of the great international assembly just closed."

Despatches from Washington indicate that President Harding has ordered a suspension of work on fourteen capital naval vessels, a discharge of naval yard employes and is formulating other plans.

It is interesting to note that, according to recent Washington report, the United States will not participate in the Genoa Conference. No definite or official announcement of this stand has as yet been made but it seems to be accurate. The administra-

tion as well as the United States Senate are opposed to any direct mingling in the affairs of Europe and take the stand that America can do nothing until Europe's house is set in order as a result of her own efforts.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, Febuary 9 to Wednesday, February 15,)

The troublous times of Peking continue overshadow other news events in the Far East, although interesting political developments are present both in Japan and in the Philippines. Added to this factional reports from Siberia indicate that while the White army of Vladivostok has been successful in its campaign during the past month, the Red army is again on the offensive and is about to take Harbarovsk.

Peking is in both a governmental and a financial turmoil with various counter attractions of a more or less personal nature.

Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, has reconsidered his resignation submitted last week and has returned to his duties. Premier Liang has been given a ten day extension of his leave of absence and Acting Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs W. W. Yen has tendered his resignation. Yen's resignation, which came on February 9, was not unexpected as he had repeatedly declared his intention of relinquishing his office as soon as the Washington Conference had reached its culmination.

The position of President Hsu is becoming delicate, news reports say, in that he is being faced with the alternatives of siding either with the Liang Cabinet or going over definitely to the side of Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli party. Liang has refused to resign and has placed the President in a position where to retire him the latter will have to order his dismissal. Wu Pei-fu has brought pressure to bear to obtain this end and Chang Tso-ling continues to quietly support the present administration. Predictions are being made by some of the Northern Chinese newspapers that the President will be forced to resign within two or three months to save his own position.

In the meantime the Paotingfu and Mukden Conferences are continuing. The Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* gives an unofficial report to the effect that the Paotingfu group is advocating a peaceful settlement of differences while the Mukden militarists are urging Chang Tso-ling to make no concessions. A second unconfirmed report is cited to the effect that Wu Pei-fu has levied $5,000,000 from the Chinese banks at Hankow.

Wu Pei-fu himself has returned to Loyang from Paotingfu and is reported as preparing to proceed to Hankow. Persistent rumors have it that both Chang Tso-ling and Wu are trying to form an alliance with the Canton government against the other, but the latest reports are to the effect that the demands of the Cantonese are so extensive that it will hardly be possible for either of the military leaders to accept them.

The new bond issue is clouded by interference upon the part of Wu Pei-fu, who is said to have telegraphed the President, opposing its conclusion and by the fact that Sir Francis Aglen and others are not in accord with it. The statement has been definitely made that the increase in the Customs revenue expected from the pending tariff revision cannot be hypothecated for this plan.

One report has been made public to the effect that after being promulgated and sanctioned by Presidential mandate the issue has been cancelled by a similar proceeding. A second report is to the effect that the first mandate has again been reissued but there is no confirmation of this. The first report adds that this plan is vital to the continued well being of the administration and that its failure means an increased financial strigency and perhaps a panic in Peking.

The Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, according to a *Chung Mei* report, has been ordered back to Peking to report, particularly with reference to the Shantung settlement. This dispatch contains the following reference to the opposition gathering with regard to the settlement:

> The opposition to the Shantung settlement which has been evidenced in Peking is not causing undue anxiety for it is believed that a thorough understanding of the course of the negotiations and the problems to be adjusted will convince present oppositionists that China gained as much as ,she possibly could of in regard to Shantung and other questions concerning the Far East.

Opposition to the Shantung settlement has lead the Shantung Provincial Assembly to send a telegraphic appeal to Wu Pei-fu urging immediate action against the Cabinet and particularly against Foreign Minister Yen, according to the *China Press*. The telegram denounces Yen as having permitted the Chinese delegation to ignore popular opinion and "sell out to Japan," The Canton government has also joined in the renunciation, their resolution, as reported by the *Eastern* News Agency, reading:

> "The Shantung Railway was built by Germany and not by Japan. Inasmuch as China is one of the Powers that declared war against Germany, it is natural that all German properties within the domain of China should be possessed by China. It is, therefore, most absurd and unwarranted that Japan has forced China to redeem the railway in cash on the ground that she has the right to succeed to German properties in Shantung.
>
> "Though Japan regards the said redemption of the railway as compensation of the military expenses she incurred during the Kiaochow campaign, she should have no right to claim any compensation in view of the fact that the Shantung Railway already belongs to China; nor is it China's duty to compensate Japan for war expenses.
>
> "Such being the case, our legal Government at Canton absolutely opposes the Treaty concluded and signed by the Chinese delegates of the North."

A further attempt at a settlement of the internal dissension in the country is reported in an invitation ssued by the Union of Chambers of Commerce and Educational Association for a meeting in Shanghai on February 28. The *Peking and Tientsin Times* reports that seventeen provinces have signified their willingness to send delegates.

The redemption of the Shantung Railway by public funds is receiving favor, according to various reports, and the *North China Standard* is the authority for the statement that David Z. T. Yui, one of the "people's delegates" to the Washington Conference, has been elected president of an organization known as the Tsinan-Kiaochow Railway Restoration Bureau. An *International* News Agency Peking report says that all of the needed $30,000,000 for the purchase of the line has been subscribed although there is no confirmation of this report.

In the South Dr. Sun Yat Sen has moved his headquarters from Kweilin to Shiuchow and to said to be getting ready to take advantage of the opening of spring to march toward the North through Hunan province. The Canton arsenal has received orders to increase its monthly output by 300,000 rounds of

ammunition, 10,000 rifles and 40 machine guns, one report says, without giving the present production.

The Hongkong shipping strike continues unabated although the more recent reports are to the effect that the strength of the movement is being exhausted. One report asserts that the United States Shipping Board will continue to use Filipino labor even after the strike is broken. During the past two weeks labor organizations in Shanghai have been recuriting Ningpo seamen to replace the strikers and the steamer *China* of the China Mail Steamship Company, has sailed from Hongkong for the United States. The *Monteagle* of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service is also leaving the port fully manned. The cargo coolies in the port, according to other reports, have been replaced by an influx from other parts of China and the situation seems to be well in hand. The shipping companies are said to have offered wage increases but these have not met with favor with the strikers. The Hongkong government has given permission to the striking seamen's union to be registered in the Colony but under another name.

Two conflicting reports have been received during the period under review with respect to the hostilities in Siberia. A *Reuter Pacific* report giving a translation of the offiicial Vladivostok government memorandum shows an ever increasing movement into the territory of the Chita government on the part of the Whites. A more recent *Dalta* report is to the effect that the Whites are being driven out of Harbarovsk, the main city in the beleagured territory, and that the Whites are in retreat.

The news of Japan is largely taken up with the action of the Diet, which is now passing through a stormy session. Attacks are being made upon the present administration at every session, one of the most vigorous being that of the Liberals against the administration of Korean affairs by Admiral Saito, the governor general.

A formal order has been issued by the Japanese Navy Department, according to the *Japan Advertiser* to stop work on the construction of eight battleships and cruisers, which are to be scrapped in accordance with the agreement at Washington. The money saved will be used for an extension of the auxiliary craft equipment of the Navy which is thought to include four first class cruisers, totalling 36,000 tons; fifteen additional light cruisers. 90.000 tons; thirty first class destroyers, 43,500 tons, and thirty second class destroyers, 25,500 tons. Japan is allowed 270,000 tons of destroyers and cruisers by the naval agreement and it is estimated that 120,000 tons of the present equipment can be classed as obsolete. This leaves an immediate possibility of the construction of 165,000 tons of light ships, which by 1928 can be increased to 175,000 tons.

Plans for a reduction in the Japanese army are also proceeding and a *Reuter Pacific* dispatch says that General Yamanashi, Minister of War, has admitted that the government was most seriously considering such a move. This, the dispatch, continues is taken as a large victory for the Liberal element.

The Universal Suffrage Bill, which has been under agitation in Japan for some time, was introduced into the House of Representatives by members of the several Liberal parties jointly, the *Eastern* News Agency reports, on February 11. Mass meetings favoring the measure are being held in all sections of Japan, the report adds, and on the night of the introduction of the measure a parade of 20,000 marched through the streets of Tokyo, smashing a few windows and later being dispersed by the police. Labor leaders and organization are said to be giving strong support to the measure.

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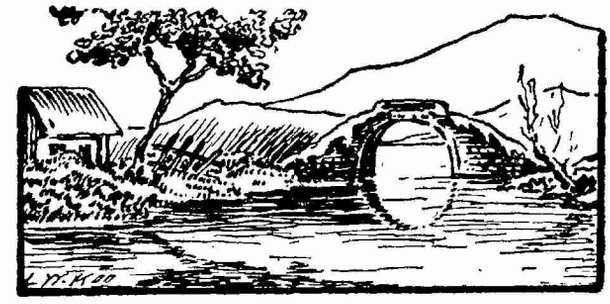
In the Philippine Sergio Osmenia, president of the Nacionalista Party, after his battle with Quezon which resulted in the latters resignation as president of the Philippine Senate, has himself resigned as head of his party. The *Manila Daily Bulletin* reports that a new party is now angling for General Emilio Aguinaldo as its leader. Aguinaldo, one of the most famous of the older Filipino leaders, has been in retirement for a number of years. The plan is to organize the party, the Partido Liberal, with Aguinaldo at its head and with Camilo Osias, one of the younger political leaders, as its vice-president. A temporary party organization is said to be complete, having been formed by Quezon and others.

A bond issue of $22,500,000 to be sold in the United States was approved by the Philippine Senate on February 1. The purpose of the measure, according to Governor General Wood, is to establish a currency reserve fund to back up the treasury certificates peso for peso.



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Who's Who in China

Chu Hsin-yuan, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Chihli.

(直隸交涉使祝惺元)

Chu Hsin-yuan, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Chihli, was born at Ta Hsin in the metropolitan area in 1881. After having successfully passed the government examinations and received the degree of B. A. Mr. Chu studied in Japan where he graduated from the Chung Yin High School.

In the Ching Dynasty, he was counsellor of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Among the other positions he held before the establishment of the Republic was that of teacher at the academy of high learning for Chin Shih (persons having received Ph. D.), the academy for officials, the Peking Government University and the school for translation.

In August of 1912, the year when the Republic was established, Mr. Chu was appointed junior secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In September of 1913 he was promoted to be senior secretary of the Ministry.

In October the late President Yuan Shih-kai conferred upon Mr. Chu the Third Class Chia Ho decoration. In December Mr. Chu was appointed first secretary to the Chinese Legation at Washington D. C., and during the first year of his stay in the American Capital, he was ill most of the time.

Before proceeding to Washington to assume office he traveled extensively in Europe. During his European trip he was accompanied by Mrs. Chu and their daughter.

In August of 1919, Mr. Chu was again appointed secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to act concurrently as Councillor of the Ministry. In January of 1920 he was awarded the Second Class Wen Hu decoration.

On October 13, 1920, he was appointed by the President to be Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Chihli with his headquarters at Tientsin to

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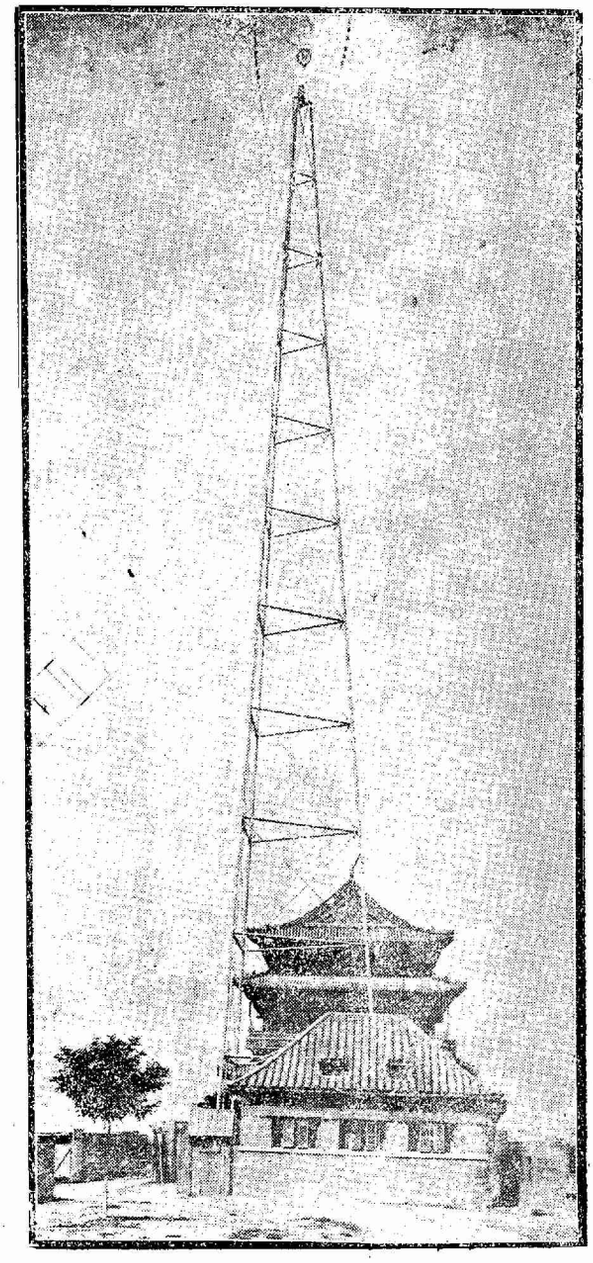

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succeed Hwang Yung-liang, who was made Chinese Minister to Vienna. On February 10, 1921, he was awarded the Second Class Chia Ho decoration.

Mr. Chu is popular with the Consular Body at Tientsin on account of his frankness and straightforwardness in his dealings. He speaks Japanese fluently and understands English, although as a rule he does not speak it.

Charles Ahfook Wong, Manager of the Chinese-American Bank in Honolulu.

(黃福)

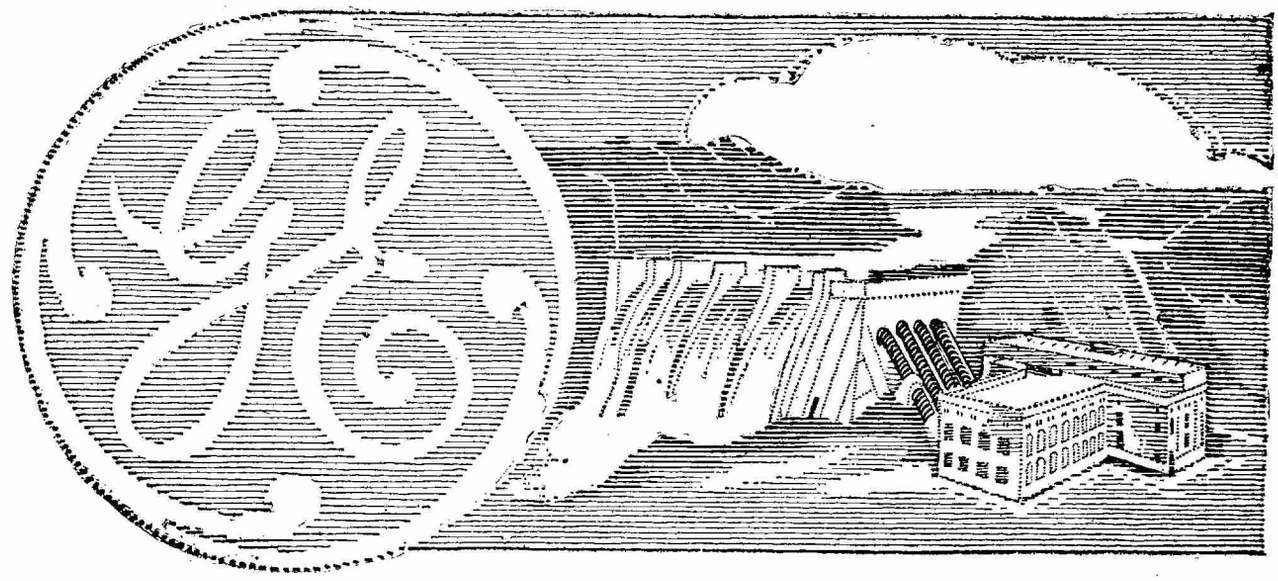
Charles A. Wong, born in Honolulu, received the rudiments of education in the same place. After graduation at the Hawaii High School, he went to the United States of America for higher education.

Prior to going to the Continent he worked for some time in order to save enough money to study in an American university. He attended Harvard University where he graduated with honors. After graduation in 1911 he returned to Honolulu to work. In 1922 he came to Peking and entered the Chinese government service, moved by the patriotic feeling to render service to his own country.

He was appointed a member of the Salt Gabelle in 1913 and assigned to the accountants department. He performed his duties successfully. At one time an attempt was made by the salt officials to influence him to make some change in the account book, he refused to do so and thus incurred their displeasure.

During his stay at Peking he was a director of the Y. M. C. A., and made many friends among both the Chinese and foreign residents. At the invitation of his friends in Honolulu in 1916 Mr. Wong returned to the place of his birth and organized the Chinese American Bank for the sole benefit of overseas Chinese.

The bank which he has promoted and is now managing has been a success. It is being patronized by all the overseas Chinese in the Territory of Hawaii. He returned to China in 1920 for a visit and expects to come again this summer.



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Mr. Wong lives with his aged mother, and remains unmarried. He is an earnest Christian and a social leader.

"Arts and Art Crafts of Ancient China"

A compilation of the papers of the literary department of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, has been made by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman of that department, and was placed on sale in book form sometime ago. The book was published by the Presbyterian Mission Press and is on sale at the Chinese American Publishing Company, Mission Book Company, and Squires Bingham.

The literary department is by far the largest department supported by the members of the American Woman's Club and during the past three years they have been studying China from the standpoint of her geographical position in the world, but more particularly her various arts. As it is the choice of the members to retain the valuable papers read before the meetings of the department, this prompted the edition of the papers in book form. Several excellent illustrations are found in the book under the following captions: Celadon porcelains, painting from Sung Dynasty, painting from Yuan Dynasty, reception room of the banker's guild, Blanc de Chine porcelain, and Kang Hsi Coral-red vase.

The papers contained in the issue which are original in material are written by Evan Morgan, Miss Selia Judson Tuttle, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, and Mrs. C. C. Gamble. The translation of Charles Kleine's of the story of the "Cowherd and theWeaving Maid," is unequalled in imaginative interpretation. Mrs. W. F. Beaman's article is largely original on "The Temples of Mt. Omei." R. D. Abraham's paper on the "Sung Painting," and Miss E. S. Lester's paper on Tang Paintings and Painters, show splendid grasp of the whole subject of art, as well as of the particular subject they treat. Miss Lester's description of Dr. Cox's paintings are worthy of mention. The treatment of the procelains shows much originality and personality and the information in them is condensed from many sources both foreign and Chinese, not available to the ordinary reader. The illustrations of Mr. Strehlneek's two paintings show great beauty and the fine procelains of Mr. and Mrs. Bulow-Raven's as mentioned in the collections visited. The reader can gain much knowledge of the two Emperors who were the chief promoters of art by reading, the two articles of Mrs. W. W. Bartlett's on "The Emperor Ming Huang—Promoter of Art, T'ang Dynasty," and Mrs. H. C. Mabee's paper on "Emperor Yung Loh, Ming Dynasty."

Domestic Servants to be Registered

An attempt on the part of the British, French and American women in Shanghai to register their domestic servants, was announced recently by a petition drawn up by them and sent to the chairman of the Municipal Council. The success met with by the registration of chauffers in the International Settlement has prompted their action.

Several years ago Mrs. P. L. Bryant brought this matter before the public but no definite results were reached, and since that time a strong need has been felt whereby some relief in the employing of native servants might be brought about. Several meetings for the discussion of this subject have been held at the home of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, 30 Route Pichon and other places.

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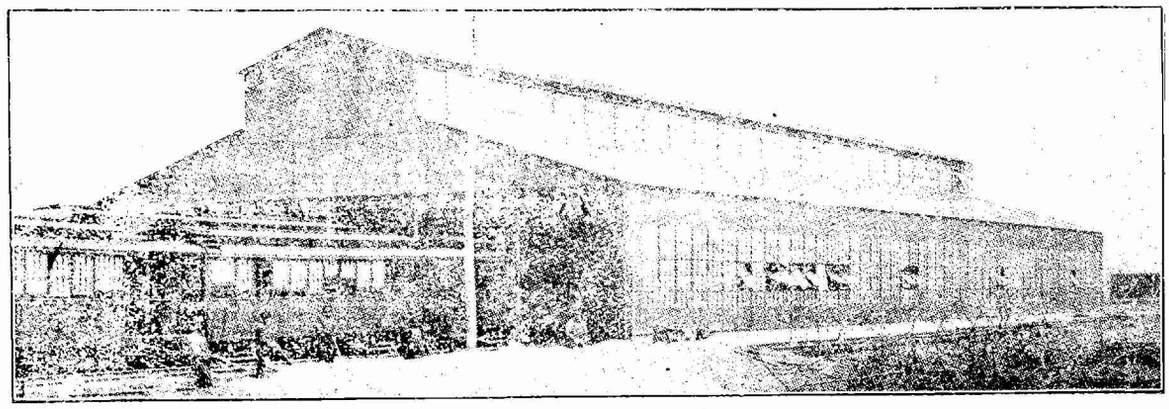

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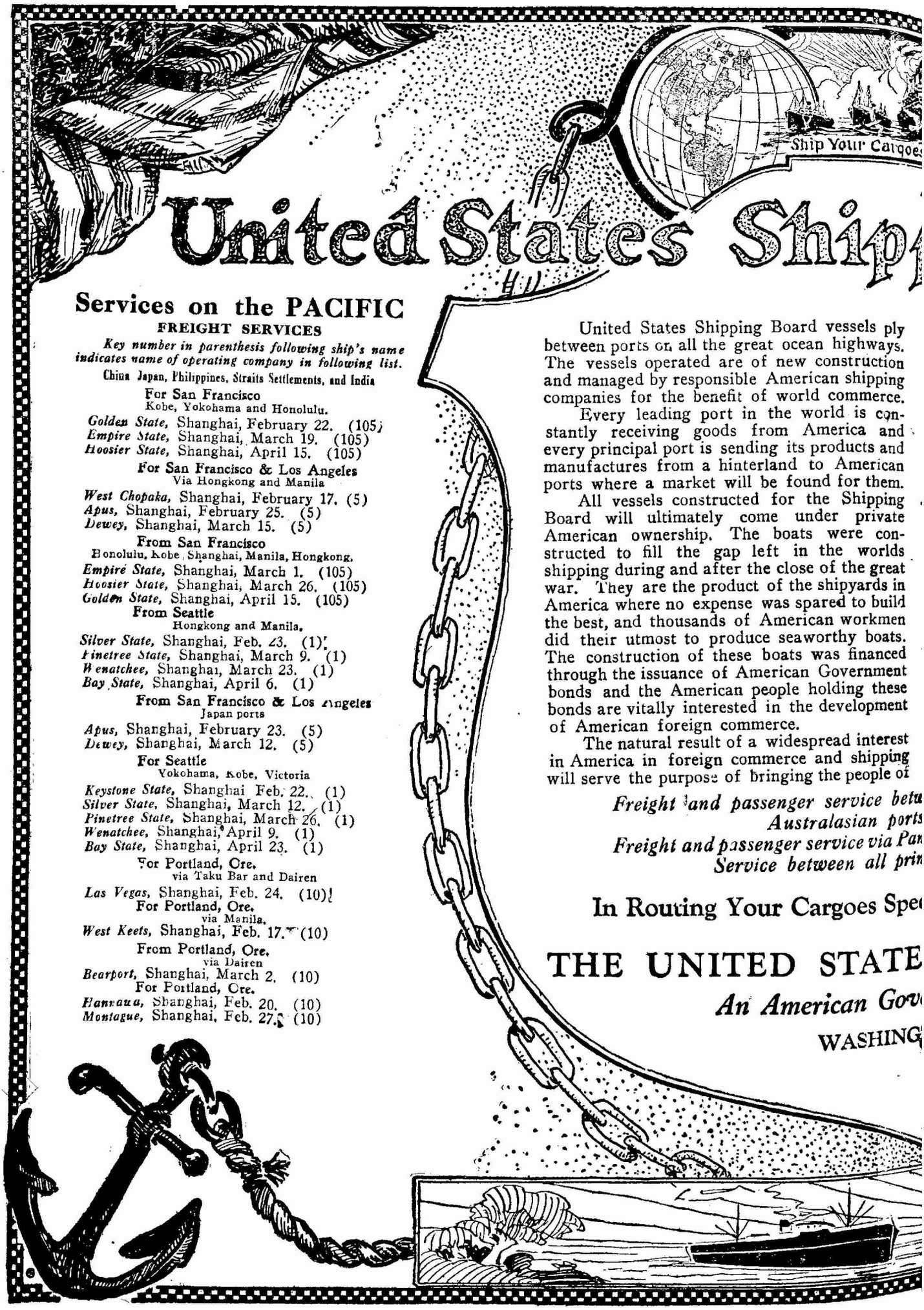

Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Golden State, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For San Francisco & Los Angeles
Via Hongkong and Manila

West Chopaka, Shanghai, February 17. (5)
Apus, Shanghai, February 25. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, March 15. (5)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Silver State, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
Japan ports

Apus, Shanghai, February 23. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, March 12. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Keystone State, Shanghai Feb. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
via Taku Bar and Dairen

Las Vegas, Shanghai, Feb. 24. (10)

For Portland, Ore.
via Manila.

West Keets, Shanghai, Feb. 17. (10)

From Portland, Ore.
via Dairen

Bearport, Shanghai, March 2. (10)

For Portland, Ore.

Hannaua, Shanghai, Feb. 20. (10)
Montague, Shanghai, Feb. 27. (10)

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The natural result of a widespread interest in America in foreign commerce and shipping will serve the purpose of bringing the people of

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all countries in close contact with America. Shipping Board vessels will carry the products of all countries to the great American market, speedily, safely, and with the assurance that the cargoes either in the shape of foodstuffs, luxuries, raw materials or finished products will participate in opportunities offered by American merchants, manufacturers or consumers.

The Far East, with the eyes of the world centered on the increased trade possibilities of the Pacific, gets the benefit of the service offered by Shipping Board boats. Many thousands of tons of cargo have already been satisfactorily handled and many thousands of passengers have already been made familiar with the superior passenger facilities offered.

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Rates are as low as any offered.

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PASSENGER SERVICES

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From San Francisco
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Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Golden States, Shanghai, February 22. (105(
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Keystone State, Shanghai, Feb. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 23. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.

Silver State, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
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Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Barry**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017 & 5018.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
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Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta,
San Francisco, Baltimore, New York. etc.

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Since the servant question has been generally perplexing to the housewives of Shanghai a hearty response has been made to the appeal sent out to the women of the Settlement. Energetic members of the American Woman's Club and the British Women's Association have been busily engaged in securing the support of their fellow members and each one has promised their support.

Those women on the appointed committee who will represent the various nationalities are: Madames Wilden and Muguet, representing the French community; Mrs. E. M. Gull and Mrs. E. H. McMichael the British Association; and Mrs. P. L. Bryant, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, and Mrs. F. J. Raven, the American community.

It is believed that with the support of the Municipal Council and the public the petition will meet with success.

China's Exports to U. S. Increase

An increase of G. $2,300,000 in the exports of China to the United States during the month of December is shown in a recent cable from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, made public by the Shanghai office of the U. S. Commercial Attache last week. The total was G. $7,400,000 as compared with G. $5,100,000 for November. China's purchases from the United States, however, show a decrease of G. $200,000 or 2.66 percent for the month.

The statistics for the last quarter are:

	Exports from U. S. to China
October	G. $8,800,000
November	7,500,000
December	7,300,000
Total	G. $23,600,000

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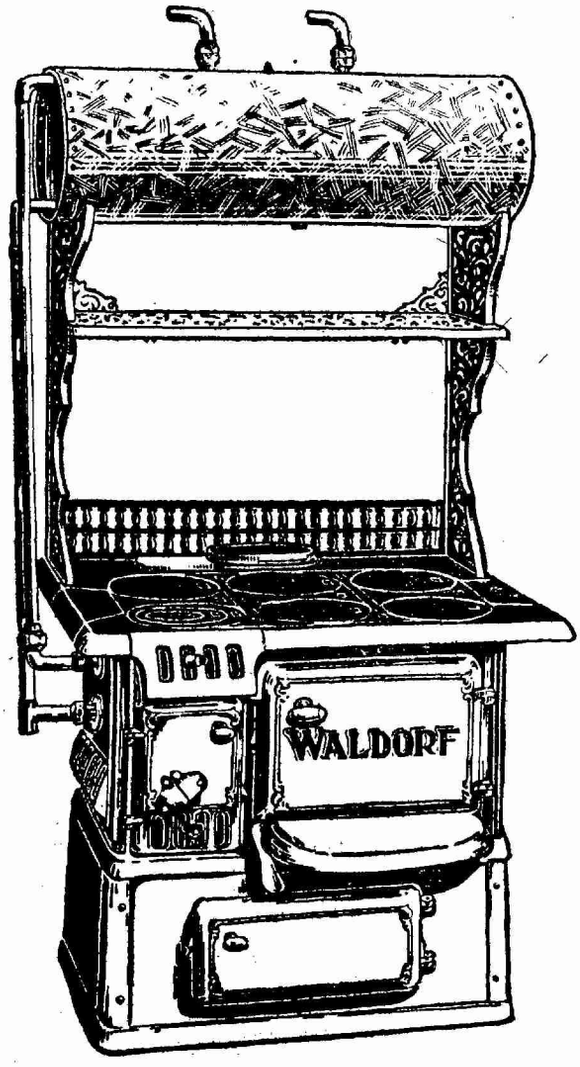
STOVES



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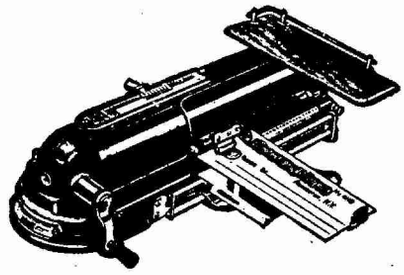

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Victoria
F. O. Finn, General Agent
902 Government St.

A. P. Chapman, Jr., Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 663 Stuart Building, Seattle
Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

	Exports from China to U. S.
October	G. $9,000,000
November	5,100,000
December	7,400,000
Total	G. $21,500,000

Production is said to be slightly increased in the United States in December, with commercial failures heavy, prices irregular, money plentiful, interest rates declining, exports stationary and imports increasing.

Men and Events

W. B. Lunt of Shanghai departed for San Francisco on Wednesday, February 15, on a short business trip, on the *s. s. Tenyo Maru*.

Captain W. I. Eisler, representing the American Shipping Board in Shanghai, departed for Yokohama on the *s. s. Bay State* on Monday, February 13.

Henry S. DeVault, manager for the Orient of Haskins and Sells, accountants, is now in Yokohama and is planning to open offices for the company in Japan.

The death occurred on February 9, of Lai Rosa, wife of Zia Lai-yu, mother of Francis Zia at the Saint Marthe Hospital, Rue Pere Robert, Shanghai. Funeral services were held on Saturday morning, February 11.

Charles A. Dailey, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* in the Far East, returned from Hongkong and South China ports after a three week's trip last week. Mr. Dailey proceeded to Hankow and North China this week. He plans to make his headquarters in Tientsin.

Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman of the literary department of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, held an at home at 124 Dixwell Road, in honor of Miss Louise Hammond of Wusih, who was in Shanghai last week. Miss Hammond has spent much of her time in translating Chinese poetry and old Chinese folk songs. She has worked out many fascinating old tunes.

The rehearsals for the historical pageant to be given at the Washington Birthday Ball on Wednesday evening, February 22, have been held daily, at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, and a full dress rehearsal will be at the Town Hall on Monday evening, February 21, and 22. A large number of invitations have been issued for the coming event.

Lester L. Schnare, formerly connected with the American Consulate at Shanghai, and now head of the United States Consulate at Kobe, Japan, has received telegraphic instructions to proceed to Swatow in charge of the consulate there. Mr. Schnare will leave Japan for his new post on the *s. s. Silver State*, leaving that port about February 19. Mrs Schnare will accompany him.

General rehearsals for all groups of the historical dance pageant for the Washington Birthday Ball will be held on Friday February 17, at 9 p.m. at the Town Hall; on Saturday, at 3 p.m. at the Columbia Country Club; and on Monday and Tuesday nights at 9 p.m. at the Town Hall, the last to be a dress rehearsal. All regular rehearsals will take place as arranged.

Leonard C. Husar, chief trial deputy in the city prosecutor's office, of Los Angeles, California, according to word received here, has been nominated by President Harding, District Attorney to the United States Court for China. The nomination is yet to be approved by the Senate. Major C. P. Holcomb, who has held this office for the last eight years, sent his resignation to Washington some time ago and has been awaiting the appointment of someone to this post.

R. C. Morton, formerly agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Manila, has recently been appointed general manager of the Far East of the United States Shipping Board, according to word received. Mr. Morton's jurisdiction will extend from Vladivostok to Calcutta and his headquarters may be in Shanghai, it is expected. He is expecting to reach Shanghai about February 21, on the *s. s Silver State*. Mr. Morton has long been associated with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, having been agent in most of the Far Eastern ports.

Captain W. T. Eisler, Shanghai representative of the United States Shipping Board and Paul Page Whitham, president and general manager of the Asia Development Company, have been honored by the Chinese government, which has awarded them the Wen Hu decoration, the order of the Striped Tiger, for work done during the war in the construction of shipping vessels at Shanghai. The vessels built were four ten-thousand tons ships, the *s. s. Mandarin*, *s. s. Cathay s. s. Celestial*, and the *s. s. Oriental*, by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company.

A large number of members and their guests were present at the *The 'Dansaut* given by the American Woman's Club, at the Astor House on Valentine's Day, Tuesday afternoon, February 14, from 4:30 to 6 o'clock. F. Patstone

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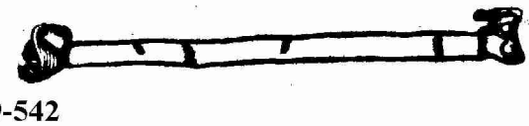
SHANGHAI

and E. J. Cody sang several selections during the afternoon and Mr. Kimball auctioned some cakes which came to $130. The proceeds derived from the tea will be devoted to the permanent equipment fund. Mrs. V. G. Lyman, chairman of the social service department who had the tea in charge, planned a very excellent program for the afternoon.

The second semester of the seventh year at Ginling College opened on February 8, with a registration of seventy students. This registration represents twelve of the provinces of China together with Korea. Six new buildings, a science hall, social and athletic building, recitation hall, and three dormitories, one of the latter to be used as a temporary faculty residence, are under construction on the new campus. Miss Rachel Brooks of the Y. W. C. A. is helping in the Bible department for the present semester and an additional member to the faculty, Miss Florence Angell, is expected to arrive within a short time from Honolulu. The students and faculty celebrated the Lantern Festival February 11. with a picturesque ceremony.



19-542

News from North China

J. P. Kenrick has been appointed managing director of the Peking Syndicate and will reside in Peking. T. Barson will remain at Peking as a resident director of the syndicate. Mr. Kenrick is now due to leave London for Peking

Miss Jessie Vera Bridge and Mr. Ogden of the British Consulate at Tientsin were married on February 8 at All Saints' Church, the Rev. Mr. Teake officiating. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Imperial Hotel.

The Ministry of Communications has taken steps to organize a commission to discuss the necessary arrangements in connection with the forthcoming withdrawal of the foreign post offices from China. The commission will comprise members of the different Ministries concerned in the matter

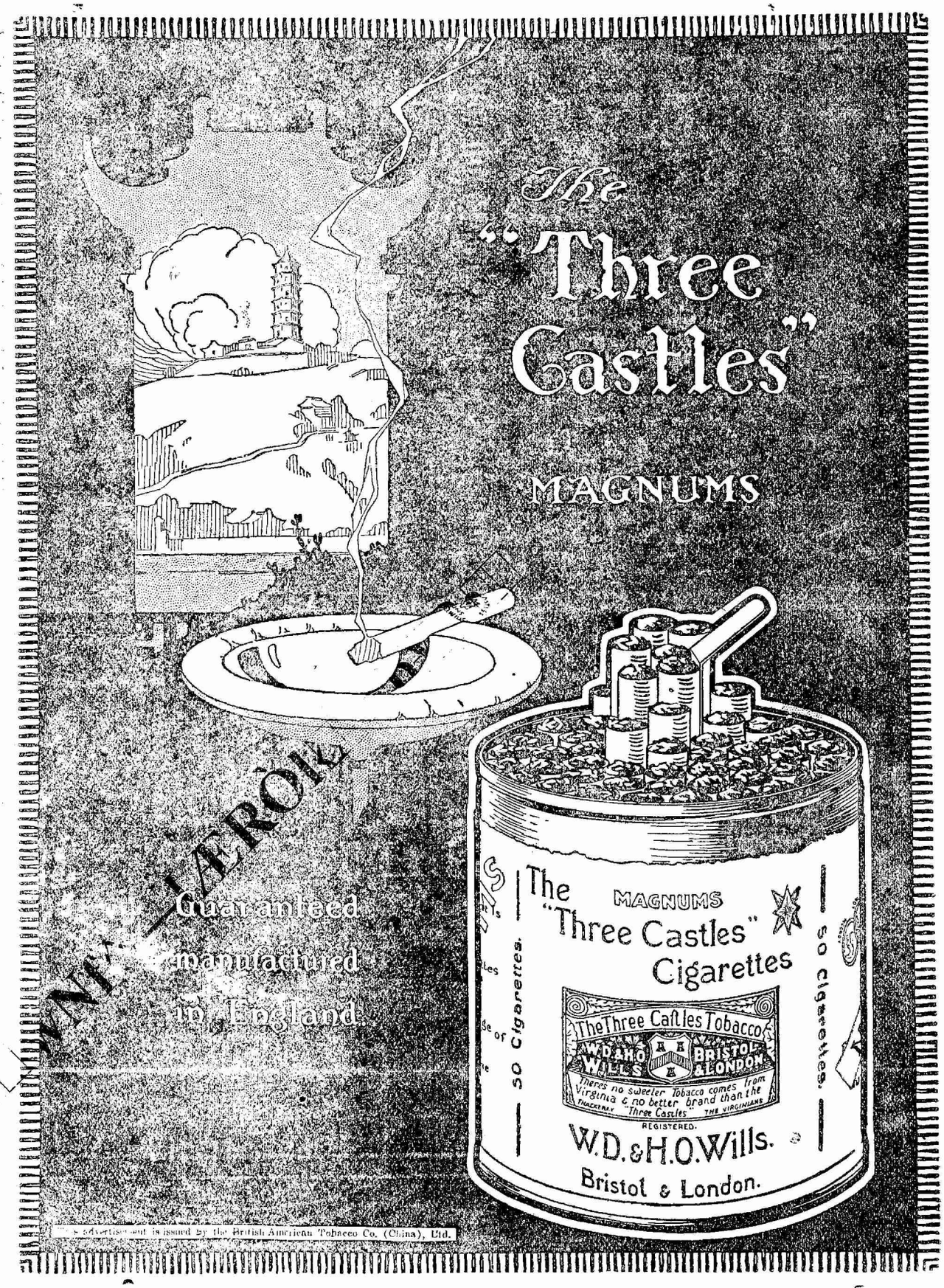
The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received a notice from the German government which expressed its desire to establish a consulate at Tsinan with consular jurisdiction at Chefoo concurrently. The Ministry will grant the request in view of the fact that Germans have some interest in Shantung.

Sir Charles Addis, British representative of the International Consortium, who is now visiting in Peking, will be the guest of the Anglo-Chinese Society at a dinner to take place in the Bankers' Association on Monday, February 13. The membership of the society includes both distinguished Chinese and Britains at Peking.

Archibald Rose, former Commercial Attache of the British Legation, Peking, and now a member of staff of the British American Tobacco Company, has arrived in Peking, and is expected to stay here for a few days before proceeding to Shanghai. Mr. Rose is popular in North China and has many Chinese friends who are welcoming his return enthusiastically.

A strenuous attempt is being made to avoid an armed conflict between Chihli and Fengtien. Those who are interested in the preservation of the status quo are doing all they can to settle the Cabinet differences. Chao Erh-hsun, former Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, a friend of General Chang Tso-ling, started for Mukden on February 8 to bring about an understanding between the two military parties.

A telegram has been received in Peking from Paotingfu to the effect that an important consignment of silver belong-



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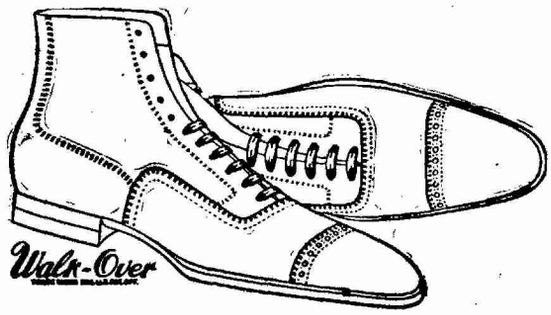

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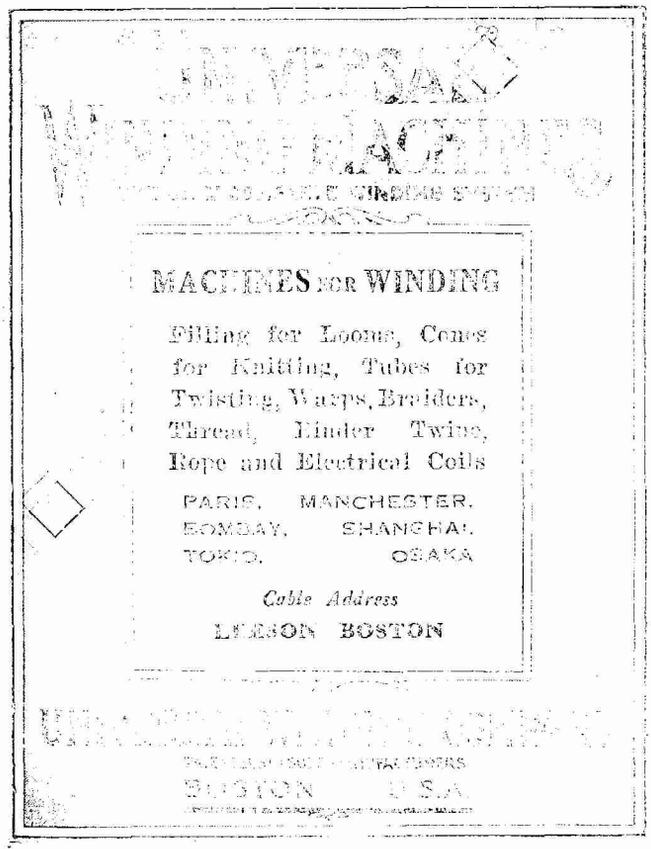
24 Nanking Road, Shanghai.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19-544

ing to the Salt Administration had been seized by the military authorities at Paotingfu. The consignment in question comprized sums to the total of Taels 148,000 plus $10,000 and consisted of salt revenue from the province of Shansi. It was remitted by the Bank of China to its branch in Tientsin.

David Yui, general secretary of the Chinese National Y. M. C. A. after a stay in Peking of nearly one week, left Tientsin for Shanghai on February 9. Last Monday noon he was the guest of Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon. During his stay at Peking and Tientsin he gave several speeches at the Y. M. C. A. auditoriums and other social halls on the Chinese participation at the Washington Conference.

The committee of the Peking Association for the relief of destitute Chinese woman (generally known as the old women's home) will shortly send around their subscription list for 1922-1923 appealing for funds with which to carry on the work of this institution for the coming year. The needs of the home are unusually large at present. In submitting the appeal the committee pointed out that no woman is admitted to the home who has a son living.

Miss Jane Blanche Smith of Peking and Herbert Glenn Cooper of the China Electric Company, were married on the evening of February 8 in the auditorium of the Peking Union Medical College. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Philip A. Swartz, Chaplain of the P. U. M. C. William T. Collins, American Vice Consul at Tientsin, conducting the civil ceremony. Following the service, a reception was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ruddock, of the American Legation.

Chen Hung-nine, Vice-Minister of Communications, Dr. C. C. Wang, vice-president of the Chinese Eastern Railway and Director Chiang, who are reported by the Shanghai *Shun Pao* to have made a telegraphic attack upon Prime Minister Liang Shih-yi have personally denied that they had done so. The telegrams attacking Liang for his loans, they said, were pure fabrications and every effort, according to the *Chung Mei News Agency*, is being made by the victims of this political move to find the real senders of the telegrams and prosecute them for libel.

At the usual weekly service of the Peking Union Church last Sunday a letter was read from the Rev. J. C. Keyte, M. A., of Tsinanfu, accepting the invitation recently given him to undertake the pastorate of the church. With an excellent educational record at Manchester and Oxford, Mr. Keyte came to China under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society (English) in 1904. With intervals of furlough he has been working in China ever since, except for a period of two years during which he was lent by his society for Y. M. C. A. war work in Egypt and Palestine.

Acting upon the decision reached at the meeting held on Tuesday afternoon, twelve representatives of the various organizations at Peking and the Association of National Diplomacy called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the afternoon of February 8, and questioned him as to why China had failed to get what she aimed at concerning the Shantung question, whether or not the matter of buying back the Shantung railway by means of the treasury bonds had received the approval of the Cabinet, and similar other questions. A satisfactory reply was given to them.

Jardine Matheson and Company's new building on Victoria Road at Tientsin was opened on February 8 with a reception which was attended by the leading foreign and Chinese business men and officials. Among the Chinese guests were General Yang I-te, Tientsin Chief of Police and Colonel Ting. W. P. Ker, British Consul-general spoke on the occasion. In the course of his speech he paid a compliment to the success of the company. Then he declared the premises open and proposed a toast to the firm, which was drunk with acclamations of approval. E. C. Peters, agent of the firm at Tientsin, replied briefly to Mr. Ker's address.

A reception was given by the Peking Chinese Bankers' Association to the Chinese press, representatives on the afternoon of February 3 at the bankers' association building to explain the significance of the issue of the treasury bonds to the amount of $96,000,000. Chang Chia-ngau, Vice-Governor of the Bank of China, presided over the function. The bonds, it was explained are to pay off all the foreign obligations on the salt surplus in full. The foreign obligations amount to $70,000,000 and the short term loans to $40,000,000. By the arrangement mentioned the issue of bonds to the value of $96,000,000 will leave a balance of only $1,600,000. None of the proceeds of the bonds will be used for administrative purposes. After the customs revenue had been increased to an effective 5 percent that additional revenue would be additional security for the payment of interest and the repayment of capital. No further obligations would be undertaken on the salt surplus until the bonds were fully redeemed, in accordance with the Presidential order dealing with that subject.

Peking, February 10, 1922.

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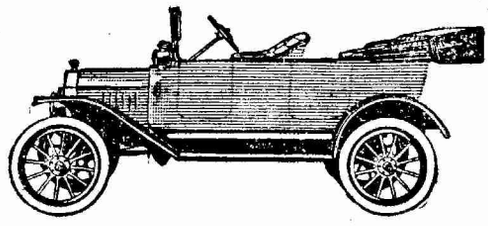

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News from Central China

Members of the Consular Body of Hankow were enteratined at a banquet recently by General Hsiao Yao-nan at his yamen.

The Government Mint of Wuchang, during the fiscal year of 1922, will plan to double the output of dollars and copper coins with a view to gaining more profits. It has been estimated that the proceeds of the year will probably amount to some $800,000.

Dr. Yen Teh-ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has been promoted to be director-general of the Han-Yueh-Chuen Railways, according to information from official sources. The Ministry of Communications has appointed Wong Chih-shih to succeed him.

General Wu Pei-fu has exchanged overtures for reunification of North and South China with General Chen Chiung-ming of Canton. It is intimated that a third or new government admininistration aside from either Peking or Canton has been suggested by both Wu and Chen.

General Wu Pei-fu has suggested to the Peking government the appointment of General Chang Fu-lai, Wu's henchman at Yochow where Chang has been watching the situation in Hupeh and Hunan on behalf of Wu, as associate High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan.

Subordinates of General Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh and Hunan have sent responsible emissaries to Loyangfu to interview Wu for discussion of the military situation in central provinces. The talk of holding a national convention formerly proposed by Genreal Wu Pei-fu has now been resurrected.

The governors of Hupeh have instructed principals and presidents of government schools in Hupeh to suppress activities of students to stage modern drama. The reason for such a step is that students of the Wuchang Teachers College recently gave a drama depicting official corruption and promoting coeducation in government schools.

The director of the southern section of the Peking Hankow railway has again been urged by General Wu Pei-fu to supply him immediately $500,000. A previous request for the same sum was complied with by the Kinhan officer, who handed the money to Loyang personally. The Kinhan director finds it difficult to fill the present bill for a like sum.

For repair and construction work on the dikes along the Han River, which were overflowed by order of General Wu Pei-fu during the last summer war, some $1,400,000 is needed according to official announcement. The assemblymen of Wuchang have urged the provinical government of attempt raising the needed fund so that construction work may begin at once.

The Industrial Commissioner of Hupeh has sent out three batches of officers to visit Hunan, Kiangsu and Chekiang to investigate the forestry conditions in those provinces with a view to buying seedling and young trees for plantation and forestation in Hupeh. A sum of $100,000 is said to have been appropriated by the Hupeh Government Bank for the purchases.

The collection of taxes on coal transported from Honan to Hupeh has been officially given to a group of coal merchants by the Peking government, who are to receive from the former $15,000 every year. This step of Peking to misappropriate provincial revenues has been opposed by Hupeh coal dealers guild, who have urged the provincial government to take measures of protest.

The Government Arsenal at Hanyang, which is originally under the control of the Ministry of War, has been transferred under the authority of the Tuchun of Hupeh. In an official statement the Tuchun announces that owing to the fact that important and exigent political developments are in prospect, the government considers it wise to have the arsenal protected by the provincial governors of Hupeh.

Pawnbrokers in Hankow have changed their cash curreney into dollar basis because of the tremendous decline in the exchange of cash for silver. The change was effected without official sanction by governors of Wuchang whom they petitioned recently on the subject. At a meeting held in their guild, the pawnbrokers decided that in case of official interference presenting itself they would close their shops on strike.

Merchants of the Hankow Native Tobacco and Win Trade Guilds have united in their opposition to General Wu

中國留美學生月報

THE

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19-547

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

19-548

Pei-fu's plan to increase the taxation tariff. At a general meeting members of both guilds discussed the advisability of walking out in a general strike in the event of the officials insisting on enforcing the new tariff. The general opinion was that the strike should be postponed until such time when it is needed.

The director-general of the Hankow Municipal Reconstruction Bureau, Tang Hsiang-ming, former Tuchun of Hunan, left Hankow on Thursday for Loyangfu where he will present his reconstruction plans and projects to General Wu with a view to eliminating any possible friction that may be caused by General Wu. It is understood that the loan for reconstruction will be furnished by the Samuel and Company, who will undertake to float a loan early next May.

Owing to cases of squeeze and misappropriation of funds having been disclosed through official investigation, the provincial authorities have advised the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to transfer the management of the government mines at Hsiangpeishan in Hupeh to the provincial government, who will incorporate the mining bureau with the Hupeh Government Specie Bank. The mining properties of Hsiangpeishan will then be used as the reserve for the latter bank to issue more cashbills in Wuchang and Hankow.

An agitation for strike by students in the Government Teachers College of Wuchang occurred this week. Civil Governor Liu summoned the principal of the college to his yamen, and decided upon sending troops to force from college ten ringleaders, who were marched under military custody the following day, February 2, to the Wuchang river side where they were sent to Hankow by a steam launch. The strike agitations began when the students demanded to audit accounts of the college as the electric light was suspended during China New Year holidays by the electric light company as a result of the proctor failing to pay their bill.

The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang have wired the Peking government offering their services to the government when the latter decided to raise fund by popular subscription for the redemption of the Shantung railway. A group of military officers of Wuchang have made the same proposal to the government. The magistrate of Hwangpei hsien in Hupeh proposed that all magistrates in China shall contribute one month's salary for the railway redemption fund, while their staff shall also make free contributions. The Tuchun of Hupeh, General Hsiao, has pledged for $3,000,000 to be raised in Hupeh, and the chairman of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce has promised a contribution of $300,000.

Hankow, February 4, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

February 9. Washington dispatch says all critics agree that China emerges from the parleys concerning her troubles much better than expected and is now on firm basis as result of conference, is view of United States.——London report says Parliament opened with King outlining policy, planning economy and paying a tribute of praise to Washington Conference.——Shipping strike of seamen at Hongkong and Canton expected to spread to Shanghai.——Berlin telegram says railway strike in Germany comes to end with government pledging to adjudicate immediately on wages.

February 10. Great excitement prevails in Ireland, homes raided, prominent Unionists in Tyrone and Fermanagh kidnapped by Sinn Feiners, and police ambushed, according to London cable.——Prime Minister Takahashi says Conference on Limitation of Armaments puts Japan right with the world and the clouds hitherto hanging over Japanese-American relations dispersed, according to Washington dispatch.——Hongkong seamen offer to arbitrate if union is recognized.

February 11. Tokio dispatch says Japan is to curtail the military forces without sacrificing its efficiency.——London report says Ulsterites arm 5,000 to defend boundary and Northern government prepares for strong defense.——Cardinal O'Connor sends warm greetings to people of U. S. from new Pope of Rome.

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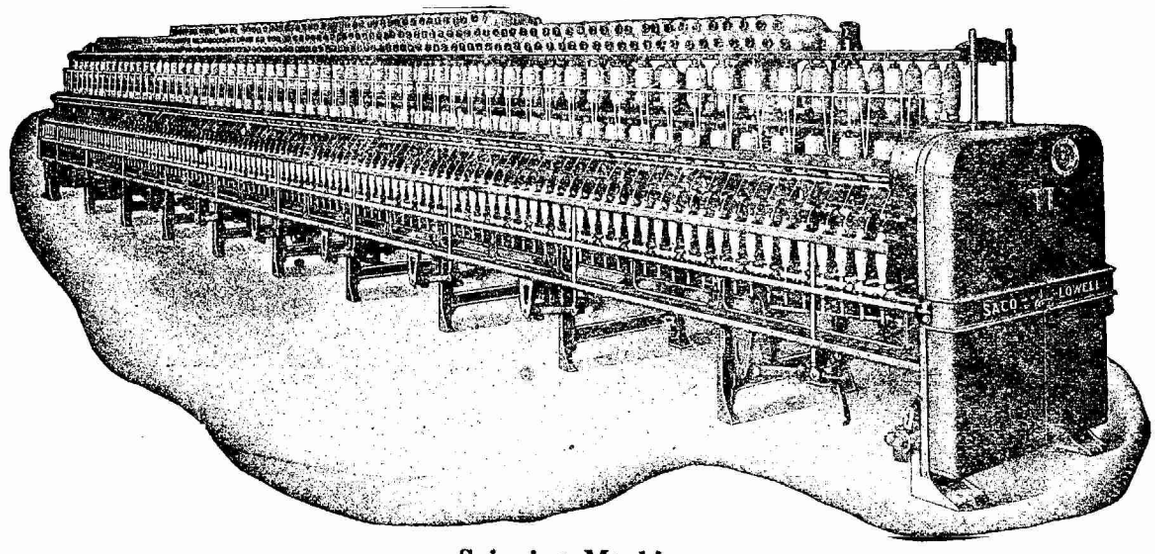

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19-550

February 12. London dispatch says in the reduction of army, navy, and air forces, a chance is seen to take off £67,830,000 from budgets.——Tokio dispatch says Japanese is yielding on the Twenty-one Demands and have always considered China's rights.

February 14. London dispatch says outlook is serious on Irish situation and Great Britain sends large force to aid Ulstermen.——Peking dispatch says Vladivostok government issues communique giving details of numerous victories against Reds, and the Bolshevists fare badly in Siberia.——L. G. Husar of Los Angeles, according to Washington dispatch is named for post of United States Attorney of China Court.——New York report says with the marked rise in sterling the prices are steadier and rise has particularly good effect in America.——Thousands of people will lose jobs in munition industries as result of reduction of armament, according to Washington report.——A solemn impressive ceremony of the Pope at St. Peter's Cathedral is held, with thousands viewing the ceremony.——

February 14. According to Washington dispatch the government figures just published show that Germany is closely pressing the United States for supremacy as a steel exporting nation.——London report says Calcutta rumors that Ghandi, leader of the non-cooperationist forces, is arrested by British authorities, but is unverified.——According to Washington dispatch the Democrats are about to declare war on Harding regime and party leaders will capitalize business depression.——Tokio dispatch says Japan is to test long distance radio phones.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Trading was resumed with sentiment undecided owing to the continual decline in Mid-Americans, and, although there were no developments of importance over the holidays, offerings were fairly good and the little buying in evidence was sufficient to occasion a decline from last week's values.

Since 30th Dec., 1921, Mid-Americans declined some 250 points, which has weakened the technical position to some extent, making it more than possible for a reaction to be experienced any day. Indian Cotton has been freely sold on our market by local Japanese firms at far below replacing prices, no doubt in sympathy with the decline in Mid-Americans.

Under the circumstances, we must say that we do not look for a return to anything like the high level of prices reached at the end of December, but were it not for the marked absence of speculative activity throughout the world by reason of the economic situation, an old-fashioned bull market in cotton would have easily resulted. The situation is such, however, as to warrant buying on present depressions.

Yarn.—The opening of the yarn market after Chinese New Year Holidays has been generally weak, prices having declined some two to three taels. Standard yarn at the Exchange declined three to four taels and, at the close, recovery of two taels has been recorded with the undertone steady. Business for export have been booked some 2,000 to 3,000 bales.

Liverpool, February 8, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	9.26	Pence
,, ,, March	.....	9.40	,,
,, ,, May	.....	9.39	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, February 9, 1922.

New York Market:—March	.....	17.02	Cents
May	.....	19.73	,,
July	.....	16.29	,,
October	.....	15.73	,,
Spot	.....	17.35	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

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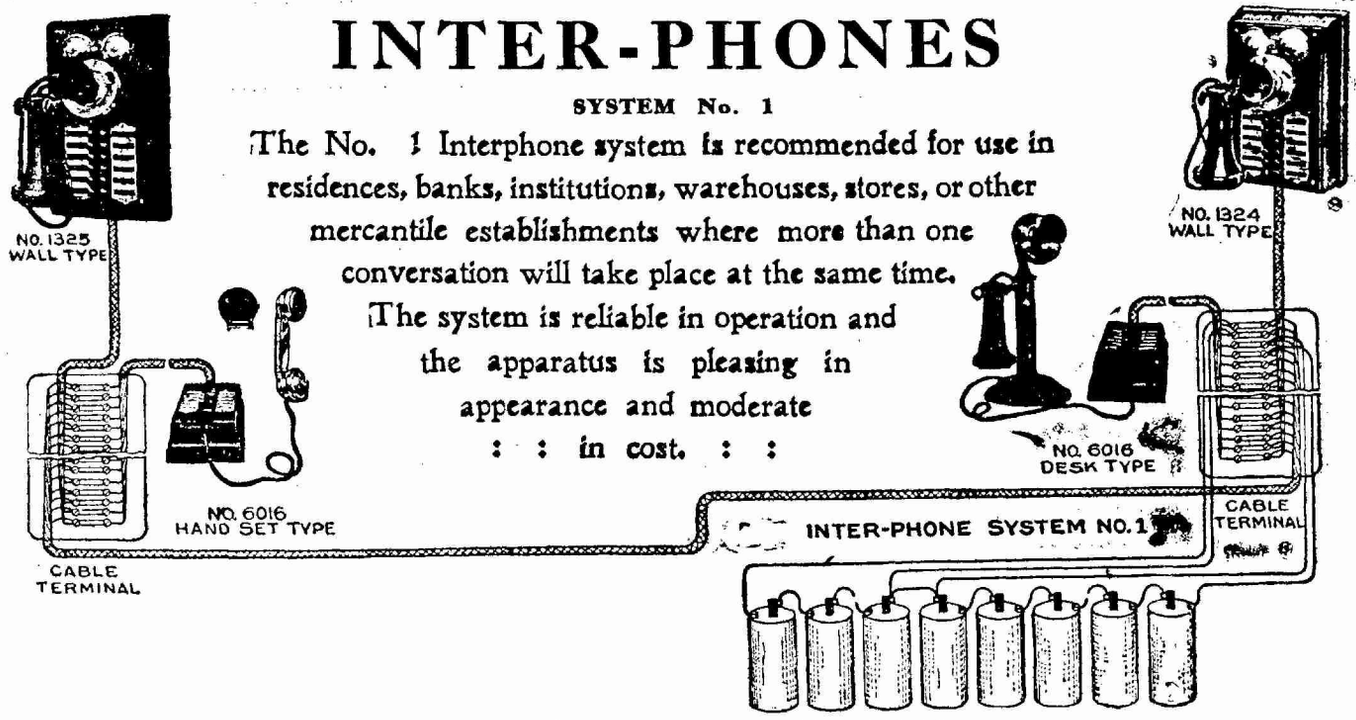

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Bombay, February 9, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G.-April/May .....Rps. 420 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal March ..... ,, 293 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March ..... ,, 353 ,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow .....Tls. 32.00
Shanghai ..... ,, 29.00
,, M-ginned, January ..... ,, 29.50
Taichong December ..... ,, 31.50

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, February 9, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd 4½'s	1928	97.10
Victory Bonds	4¾'s	1922-23	100.10
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's	1925	110⅞
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931	106½
New York City	4¼	1965	104¼
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common			13¼
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			8

The Timber Market

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on February 7, 1922.

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai. Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	60.00
Native Pine Plank—8' to 12'	40.00
Lauan (Philippine)	85.00
Teak—in sawn squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide	125.00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	

Hewn Logs

White Ash (Sen)	75.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	75.00
Katsura	75.00
Oak	80.00

Laths

1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9.00 per 1,000 pcs.

T. & G. Flooring	*No. 1*	*No. 2*
	Shanghai Tls.	
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	83.00	68.00
,, 1" x 6"	85.00	69.00
,, 1¼" x 4"	87.00	
,, 1¼" x 6"	89.00	
Chinese Pine in lengths of 8' to 12'		
Pine 1" x 4", 1" x 6", & 1" x 5"	50.00	
Oak 1" x 1¼" x 2", 3", 4" & 5"	155.00	
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	Nominal
Oak Parquet cut to length 3' or less 1" x 2" & 1" x 3"	155.00	
Oak ½" x 2" & ½" x 3" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	
Teak 1" x 2", 1" x 3" & 1" x 4"	Nominal	
Kiln-dried Lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B. M.	extra.	

Prices quoted are ex yard, Shanghai.

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: With the exception of 30 B/s Factory 2/22 and 10 B/s Bayard 9/11 at same price, no business has been done for some time. With firm orders in hand concessions could probably be obtained.

Tsatlee: Remain unchanged, with no cargo.

Tussahs: Although there is a total absence of demand, merchants are confident of no great reduction in prices, as stocks are running low.

Shipment up to February 7, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	18483 B/s	12759 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	6263 ,,	430 ,,
White Silks	6559 ,,	5165 ,,
Yellow Silks	10142 ,,	8594 ,,
Tussahs	8135 ,,	4220 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a very dull market, with absolutely nothing doing. Buyers and Sellers are indifferent. The stock about 15,300 Bales.

Japanese Report:

The Imperial Silk Co.

The Imperial Silk Co, held a regular general meeting of shareholders on the 30th, when the following accounts were submitted and approved:

	Yen
Gross Earnings for the Term	1,025,753
Gross Disbursements the Term	2.321,883
Losses for the Term	1,296,130
Losses Brought Over from Last Term	1,412,659
Total	2,708,789

Mr. Asada, the President of the company, spoke on the above occasion substantially as follows:

The company stopped buying at the end of last term. Then, the raw silk market began to improve, and the prices steadily rose since the end of September, until the double extra class stood at 2,000 yen and the Shinshiu-Bushu class at 1950 yen towards the beginning of December, when the stock in Yokohama was only 27,000 boxes. At the same time, the stock in New York was also so little as 19,000 bales. On the other hand, the demand was so active that the stock would grow quite scarce in the near future. Seeing this the directors of this company believed it to be timely and proper to offer one-half of its holdings in the market, and announced to the local exporters on December 12th to sell 2,000,000 "kin" at the current prices (2,000 yen for the double extra class and 1,950 yen for Shinshiu No. 1) for delivery from December to February, with a rebate of 50 yen. The amount was covered at once by seven exporters, with whom the necessary contracts were concluded. Since then, the goods were delivered to the buyers, until the end of the current term, by which 262,499 "kin" valued at 5,063,884 yen was delivered.

Spring Reeling

The Shinshiu reelers' decisions to postpone spring reeling and not to sell in the raw silk exchange as reported previously, having been submitted for approval to the Yokohama Silk Traders' Association, the latter held an extraordinary general meeting on the 1st inst, and resolved in support of the Shinshiu men's decisions.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922 (July 1st to January 24th 1922) 161,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921 ,, 66,009 ,,
,, 1919/1920 ,, 173,000 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, February 15th, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver is back to last week closing quotation 34⅝d. Exchange business in connection with Imports and Exports has been small, with more demand for remittances than cover. A big business in Import of cotton from India is reported while Exports remain stagnant. The local gold dealers have reduced their overbought position in Gold by resales of Gold T/T, without this cover our market would have been very weak. Stocks of silver are increasing and our market closes weak.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 32,551,000 an increase of Tls. 997,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 24,370,000 ,, of $ 2,430,000.
estimated value in Tls. 50,097,000 as against Tls. 64,670,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Feb. 9	Friday Feb. 10	Sat. Feb. 11	Mon. Feb. 13	Tuesday Feb. 14	Wed. Feb. 15
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.905	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛
4m/s ,,	—	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛	3/4⅛
T/T India	263.940	254	255	255	255	254	255
T/T France	904.524	855	845	840	850	850	840
T/T N. Y.	73.619	72¾	72⅞	72⅞	72	72	72⅛
T/T H'kong	74.643	75	75	75	75	75	74⅞
T/T Japan	64.916	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅜	65⅜
T/T Batavia	203.678	196	196	197	197	196⅛	196
T/T Straits	66.321	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/8.905	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/7⅛	3/7⅛	3/7⅛	3/7⅛	3/7⅛	3/7⅛
6m/s ,, ,,	3/10.115	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,004.524	955	945	940	950	950	940
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	80.619	79¾	79⅞	79⅞	79	79	79⅞
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80½	80¼	80¼	79¾	79¾	80¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34⅛ G. $. 65⅝	34⅛ G. $. 65⅝	34⅛ G. $. 65¾	34⅜ G. $. 65¼	34½ Holiday	34⅜ G. $. 65¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 322.40	Tls. 323.80	Tls. 322.40	Tls. 322.80	Tls. 323.00	Tls. 322.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4375	72.4125	72.40	72.2875	72.15	72.05
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1%	Nil	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%
Bank of France rate of discount		5%
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3½%
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3½%
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3½%

London on Paris	T/T 50.43
London on Germany	T/T 868
New York on London	T/T 436½
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 1/16
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/6
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/2⅛

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, January 27, to January 28, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Jan. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Suruga, January 6, from U. S. A.

Sheetings:

Grey, 15½ lb, 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,000
Grey, 12½ lb. over 110 threads per square inch	,,	1,080
Drills, Grey, over 12¾ lb	,,	1,860
Bedsteads	,,	84
Clocks	,,	209
Cylinders	,,	20
Motor-cars	,,	9
Oilcloth	,,	225
Pianos	,,	1
Safes	,,	10
Typewriters	,,	131
Iron Shaftings	Pls.	165
Cheese	,,	31
Flour Cornmeal	,,	165
Fruits, Dried	,,	9
Glucose	,,	51
Leather, Patent	,,	12
Paper, Blotting	,,	27
Paper, Printing	,,	381
Paper, Strawboard	,,	350
Paper, Writing	,,	562
Paper, Unclassed	,,	326
Starch	,,	68
Sugar of Milk	,,	67
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	9
Twine	,,	24
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,675

Ginseng:

Crude, 1st quality	Catties	180
Wild	,,	240
Meat Juice	Doz.	325
Rum	,,	197
Oil, Machine	Galls.	6,252
Varnish	,,	271
Cotton Thread, on Spools, 3-cord, 500 yard	Gross	50
Cigars	Mille	6
Cigarettes	Mille	100
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	175,317

S. S. Vinita, from U. S. A., January 6.

Sheetings:

Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,000
Bedsteads	,,	150
Bones, Cow	Pls.	300
Flour, Wheat	,,	150
Paper, Printing, Common	,,	229

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	400,597
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	100,060

S. S. Pine Tree State, January 16.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, other Ports, Bls. 3	Pls.	3.25

Silk Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 200	Pls.	198.57

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.12

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 309	Pls.	309.71
White, other Ports, Bls. 11	,,	11

Silk Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 38	Pls.	38.15

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls. 15	Pls.	47.47
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	5.64
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	100.05
Wool, Sheep's	,,	460
Skins, Crosses, Kid	Pcs.	900

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	306
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	245
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	34
Meats, Poultry, Frozen	,,	43

Foreign Goods.

Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	23

S. S. City of Cambridge, January 14.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	113
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 38	,,	141
Nutgalls	,,	345
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	38,495

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	20,000

To Wilmington.

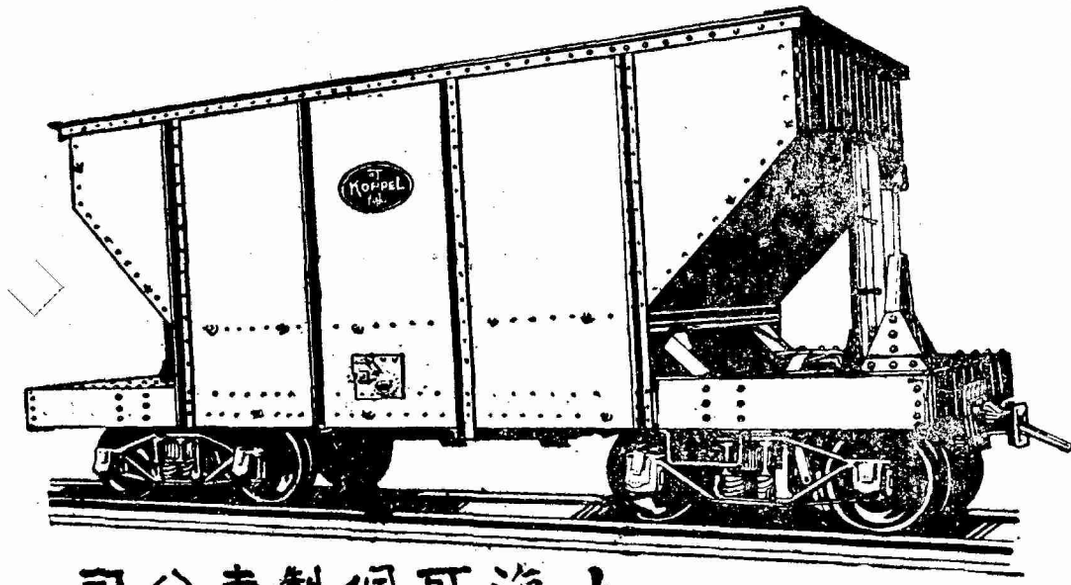
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	96,327

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	89
,, Kiukiang	,,	679

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	1,627
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	12
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	85
Antimony, Crude	,,	168
Antimony, Oxide	,,	168
Antimony Regulus	,,	6,300
Bristles	,,	174
Camphor	,,	219
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	28
Feathers, Duck and Goose	,,	598
Hair, Goat Beard	,,	19
Hides, Buffalo	,,	1,599
Hides, Cow	,,	667
Oil, Wood	,,	3,636
Rhubarb	,,	100
Straw Braid, White	,,	26
Wool, Sheep's	,,	726
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	162,086
Carpets	,,	72



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New Books and Publications

The Chinese Recorder for February, 1922

Since Christianity means doing what Christ would do in any given situation, what have we the right to expect from the Christians in China? By some such question might be summed up the emphases of this month's *Chinese Recorder*. In "Mission School Students and Christianity," an interpretation by the editor of answers to a questionaire, the appeal of Christianity lies "the idea of power manifested in service, and a life to be lived such as was exemplified in Christ and can be received through Him."

T. Z. Koo, a worthy representative of the Chinese Christianity, expresses his earnest longings that the National Christian Conference will deal justly with the Chinese Church, enabling it to assume that measure of responsibility and authority it deserves. To deny men freedom to grow is always bad, in religion it is heinous.

Rather conclusively does Dr. J. L. Stuart show that Christ would trust His Chinese followers with world tasks, with decisions of self-government, with wage scales,—yes even with the expenditure of minted coin other than that stamped with dragons or the face of Yuan Shin-kai. Why not?

Through the editorials the reader is "dared" to search his own life for evidences of that active faith and renunciation, that insistence on peace and justice, social and international, which a Christ-like man or woman must possess. What mental snarls, what befogging controversies would become non-existent before the simple application of Christ's life to men's living.

Further stimulating suggestions concerning women's place and work find expression, the writers thereof being Miss A. Mildred Cable and Miss Jane Shaw Ward.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3 Victoria Street London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

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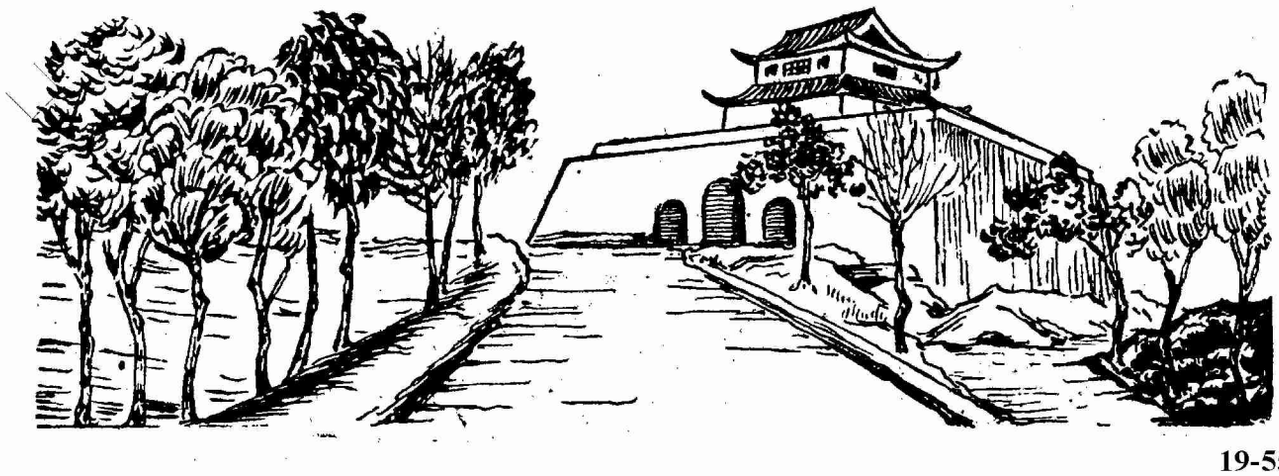


Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. The Washington Conference Ends.

Read the editorial on pp. 449-450, and afterwards the article containing the terms of the agreement regarding Shantung, which is given on pp. 456-459. The terms of the agreement, either in Chinese or in English (as given here) might well be kept for reference in case you wish later to look up any of its terms. A good thing is to make a reference in your own note book to the *Review* of this date, mentioning the fact that the terms of the agreement can be found in this number. Such references in your note book are often of great help, and they help you to acquire a right method of study.

Questions. 1. Foreign Minister Yen has been severely criticised by certain groups of people in China because of the recent Shantung settlement. Are the criticisms just or unjust? Discuss. 2. What is the substance of the first article of the pact (p. 456-Art. A)? Is any time limit set according to which the agreement shall go into effect? 3. What are the terms regarding public property formerly possessed by the German government in Tsingtao, such as government buildings? Is payment required for these? (Art. B). 4. What public property does the Japanese government reserve the right to keep for itself? Is there likely to be difficulty in regard to the interpretation of this agreement? 5. What is said in the article on the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung and Tsingtao (Art. C), as to how this withdrawal will take place and then? 6. How will the Customs be administered at Tsingtao, after this agreement goes into effect? Has Japan retained any rights in regard to the Customs? 7. Article E, on the subject of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway should be studied very carefully. What price is China to pay for the railway? Will this price cover everything or will there be other items of cost to China? How is this money to be paid-in cash? in notes? Is a time limit stated? What is stated regarding a Japanese traffic-manager and a Japanese chief accountant? What s to be the understanding regarding hem? 8. Study the articles regarding he extensions of the Shantung railway; the mines; the salt industry submarine cables; wireless stations. What are the terms regarding each of these matters? 9. Considering the Pact as a whole is it your genuine opinion that it is to the disadvantage of China, or to her advantage? Give your reasons.

2. Chinese Official Views Regarding Extra-territoriality.

Read the article by Dr. Wang Chung-hui on pp.459-460.

Questions. 1. When was the principle of extraterritoriality introduced in China? What were the circumstances? 2. What difference is here pointed out as to the area in which extraterritorial rights existed then and in which they exist now? 3. In a dispute between, for example, a Frenchman and an American, under extraterritorial rights in what court would the dispute be taken for decision? (See paragraph *Thirdly*). 4. What difficulties are mentioned in the administration of justice in consular courts? 5. What reason is given why the entire territory of China should not be opened to foreign trade and commerce? 6. Has China made sufficient progress in modernizing her codes of law to justify her in asking foreign countries to give up their extraterritorial rights gained by treaties eighty years ago? 7. The feeling of foreigners is that if extraterritoriality were abolished foreigners in China would be subjected to much "compromise" justice, and much injustice because of "squeeze" and personal influence and intimidation of judges. In this feeling justified or not?

3. The Week in the Far East.

The news items on this subject are found on pp.464-466,468,472-473.

2. Domestic Affairs

1. Chinese Democracy and its Future.

Read the article by Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze on pp. 451-454.

Questions. 1. Is there such a thing as "a capacity for self-government" which some nations have and some nations do not have? Have the Chinese people this capacity for self-government? 2. The writer draws a distinction between "social" democracy and "political" democracy. What is the difference in the two terms as he uses them? 3. Explain: "Social democracy is ethical socialism, whereas political democracy is ethical individualism." Which kind of democracy exists in China? 4. What is the real problem of democracy then, which confronts China? Why? 5. What are the faults of democracy as it exists in the West? 6. Are the chief influences which are now bringing change in China, *cultural* influences or *materialistic* influences? 7. Is it better that China's economic development should come slowly or rapidly? Give your reason. 8. What do you think China can contribute to the democratic ideal?

2. The New Tendency of Chinese Journalism.

Read the article on pp. 454-456.

Questions. 1. What is the nature of the change that is here described as having come in Chinese journalism? 2. What reason can be given for this fact? 3. Is there more educational value in this newer kind of journalism? 4. What changes does it indicate in Chinese thought? 5. Are newspapers able to render a great public service in China? Are they doing so?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Export Market for Chinese Tea.

Read the article on this subject that begins on p.461 and check up some fo the figures given by reference to the China Year Book or the Returns of Trade published by the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Questions: 1. What is the origin of the English word, Tea? See any good dictionary. 2. Why was China considered the sole supplier of the world's tea in the past? 3. Until what year did the export of Chinese tea continue to increase? 4. What country was the largest buyer of Chinese tea in 1886? 5. What country was the largest buyer of Chinese tea in 1896, in 1916? 6. What is the estimated yearly consumption of tea in Russia? 7. What has been the course of the Chinese tea trade with Russia during the past five years? 8. What explanation is there of these facts? 9. What happened to the tea trade with America between 1916 and 1920? 10. "The worst thing in the present crisis," we are told, "is not the losses the Chinese merchants have sustained." What is the worst thing according to the writer? Do you agree with him? 11. One of the results of recent events is the transfer of the tea market from Hankow to Shanghai. Why has this change occurred? 12. What has been the effect of the prohibition of alcoholic liquors upon the use of tea in Russia? 13. What prevents the tea trade between China and Russia from being resumed at the present time? 14. What do you think should be done about the matter?

Topic 2. Taxation Without Protection

Read the two news items on this subject on pp. 487-88.

Questions: 1. What protest has been made to the authorities of Hupeh province by the Bamboo and Timber Trade Guild? 2. What reason is given for the protest? 3. What argument against increased taxation is used by the salt merchants of Hupeh and Szechuan? 4. Write down your opinion of this argument. 5. How would you attempt to answer it if you were writing for the governor?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

February 11, 1922, Cause No. 1613, United States v. Davis; plea of guilty.

" " " " " 1620, U. S. v. Dyson; plea of guilty.

" " " " " 1591, Hall & Holtz v. Kosel; motion.

Judgments and Orders:

February 13, 1922, Cause No. 1613, United States v. Davis; dismissed with caution.

" 13, " " " 1620, U. S. v. Dyson; fine Mex. $10.00.

" 13, " " " 1591, Hall & Holtz v. Kosel; judgment.

Miscellaneous Filings:

February 8, 1922, Cause No. 1620, U. S. v. Dyson; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return of warrant.

" 9, " " " 1621, A. Tilton Steele v. C. J. Kosel and Mrs. C.J. Kosel complaint; summons to answer issued and restraining order.

" 10, " " " 1621, A. Tilton Steele v. C. J. Kosel and Mrs. C. J. Kosel; marshal's return of summons and restraining order.

" 11, " " " 1622, Alexander Alexanderivitch Levonchuk and Anatoly Alexanderivitch Levonchuk; petition for adoption.

" " " " " 1608, Central Garage Co. v. Sternberg; answer.

" " " " " 1618, Merchant Service Club v. L. D. Kearny; answer.

" " " " " 1613, U. S. v. Davis; order.

" " " " " 1611, U. S. v. Fox; order.

" 13, " " " 1623, Fletcher v. Greenstone; petition.

" " " " " 1620, U. S. v. Dyson; order.

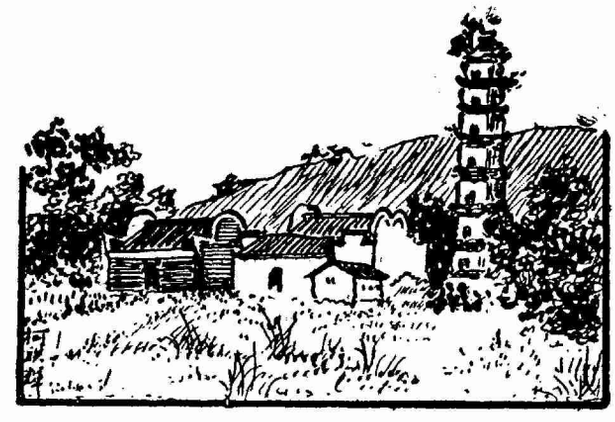
" " " " " 1478, Chao Shin Chin v. J. M. Murray & Co. et al; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 14, " " " 1624, U. S. v. Hall; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

" 15, " " " 1619, Yen Sze Chong v. F. F. Bowe & Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 15, " " " 1623, Fletcher v. Greenstone; summons to answer issued.

" " " " " 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corporation; petition.



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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: H. Metz, Soochow; B. Muller, Tokyo; Mr. and Mrs. Royer, Hankow; Miss Royer, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Eboret, Hankow; Mrs. S. de Dynovsha, Tientsin; Eric Davies, Tientsin; Henri Gattiker, Tsungming; Th. Litterst, Tientsin; H. Krabbel, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. T. Butter, Hongkong; Dr. and Mrs. Numann, Manila; W. J. Shanahan, Shanghai; Miss Ethel A. Reimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Trochsel, New York; A. Francais, Nanking; Denoveix, Nanking; Puchenbrey; Zyltt; B. Van Exter, Chefoo; A. H. Nyland, Chefoo; S. Howard, Chefoo; Veluknovsky, Dairen; L. V. Morling, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Main, Hangchow; K. A. White, Shanghai; J. G. Paul, Shanghai; A. Sahian, Yokohama; J. Anders; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Blenk, London; Miss Blenk, London, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wardell, London; Mrs. Churchill, London; K. Schuobil, London.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week; J. Harker, London; Mrs. W. B. Gordon, New York; R. L. Rowe, Nagasaki; Wu. Hughes, Bradford; Mr. and Mrs. L. Henifin, Manila; J. A. Hallom, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, England; Miss Walmseley, England; Mrs. Snead, Local; Armstrong, Peking; T. Tokumi, Japan; N. Kumagai, Japan; Mrs. E. O. Kanfman, Manila; F. A. Dickhoff, Manila; J. Alberts, Manila; Miss Aalter. San Francisco; Trevelyan, Hongkong, Miss Trevelyan Hongkong; Fritz, Hongkong; C. H. Meyers, Hangchow; L. H. Tegers, New York; J. C. Plews, Tientsin; F. Hopkinson, Tientsin; J. P. Brown, Peking; Lockwei, Hongkong; Hunter Mann, Hankow; J. B. Bobbitt, Tsingtao; R. D. Eppes, Tsingtao; H. E. Morton, Tsingtao; D. Coridan, Canton; Miss P. Hull, Paris; Harman, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Selson, London; K. Lange, Peking.

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